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ONE PENNY



THE TRAGEDY AT COBHAM, SURREY.—DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES. (See page 711.)

Notes of the Week.

ON Saturday an inspection of the gigantic works constructed for the main drainage of the metropolis was made by Mr. Thwaites, chairman, several members, J. W. Bazalgette, Esq., chief engineer, and the entire staff of officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, M. Maunier, Prefect of the Seine, and a large body of visitors.

Three of the Barnfield Powder Mills, Hounslow, exploded while the men were unloading, and did great damage. One of the men succeeded in escaping, but John Bennett and another man named Serenies were both fearfully burnt. Bennett was burnt completely from head to foot, and, after lingering about fourteen hours in the greatest agony, death terminated his sufferings.

The harvest reports are, upon the whole, favourable. In many districts cutting has begun. This, however, has been partially checked by the heavy rains which have fallen during the past few days. The rain will not, it is thought, do much, if any, harm. The abrupt transition from wet and comparatively cold weather to hot sunshine, which was experienced a fortnight ago, had a forcing effect upon the growing crops, and on some soils caused them to ripen rather unevenly. This will be corrected by the rain that has fallen, while upon the pastures and root crops it will have a most salutary effect.

The will of the late Earl Canning, K.G., has been proved by the surviving executors, and the personal property sworn under £250,000. By the will, which bears date the 10th of March, 1844, the whole of the personality is directed to be invested in the purchase of an estate, to be held in trust for the late countess for her life, with remainder to his own issue; and in default of such issue, to his nephew, the second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde. The countess died in India before his lordship, and there not having been any issue of their marriage, the estate to be purchased, therefore, devolves upon Lord Hubert de Burgh Canning (who has assumed the name of Canning in compliance with a direction in the will to that effect) for his life, with remainder to his issue in strict settlement.

The Galway Steam Packet Company's ship *Adriatic* went on her trial trip on the 8th inst., from Southampton, preliminary to the renewal of the subsidy to the company being considered by the Treasury. The *Adriatic* ran the measured mile four times, and her average speed proved to be at the rate of 14.081 knots an hour. During one of the runs a poor coal-trimmer coming out of the stock-hole overwhelmed with heat, fell back again from a considerable height, his head coming in contact with the iron flooring. He was lifted on the deck in an insensible state. There was no medical man on board, and all that could be immediately done was to clean the wounds (most fearful ones they were) on the temple and cheek. This appeared to restore consciousness, and then the poor fellow became delirious, and had to be held down. It was blowing hard at the time, and pouring with rain, and the only ship at Spithead was the Prussian frigate *Arcona*. As soon as it was made known on board of her that a man was seriously injured in the *Adriatic*, Dr. Hopfinger, the surgeon of the frigate, jumped into an open boat, and amidst a pelting shower got on board the *Adriatic*, and after carefully dressing the wounds of the injured man, recommended that he should be sent ashore to Haslar Hospital, which was done. The accident damped the pleasure of the trip. In passing the *Arcona* in the after part of the day, the *Adriatic* saluted by dipping her flag. The *Adriatic* is in many respects the finest steam packet afloat. She belonged to the famous Collins line, and is the best steamer ever built in America. She took out 1,500 troops to Canada. She can carry 600 emigrants and 100 first-class passengers at the same time. Her engines in motion excite much interest, on account of their compactness, the magnitude of the cylinders, and their peculiar oscillating movement.

The authorities in London and Liverpool have been during the last few weeks, and are still engaged in bringing to light a most nefarious conspiracy. It appears that the underwriters have received information that for some time past certain shipowners have been carrying out a deeply-laid scheme of fraud. Their plan of operations seems to be to purchase vessels, effect charters for an outward and homeward cargo, get advances both on ship and freight, and insure the whole for considerably above the value. They then find a suitable master, who is promised a good bonus if the vessel goes to the bottom. The vessel is then bored in some convenient part and the apertures are filled with plugs, which can be easily removed by any one in the secret. At the first breeze of wind a little plug is removed, and the vessel begins to make water; the leak keeps increasing, until the sailors, exhausted with pumping, request the captain to abandon the ship. As soon as another ship is within hail, the request is granted; the heroic captain is the last to leave the doomed vessel, his last moments on board being occupied in removing the remaining plugs, to make sure that the vessel herself will tell no tales. The whole of the details have been laid before Government, who have determined to use their utmost endeavours to put a stop to the system; hence the publication of posting bills, which our readers must have observed on the walls of the town, offering a reward of £200 and a free pardon to masters and mates who will give evidence to convict their principals. We earnestly hope that this will have the effect of bringing the arch offenders to justice.

In the late session 318 acts of parliament were passed, of which 114 were public, 201 local, and 3 private.

It is in contemplation to form a settlement at Cape York, on Torres Straits.

The rumour is now current, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland) is likely to be the new Primate of Ireland.

Mr. FOLLETT, Q.C., has been appointed registrar under the New Land Transfer Act at a salary of £2,500 a year, and a portion of the offices of the late Insolvent Debtors' Court will be used for the new establishment.

An important question to the owners of certain properties in the north is pending before a court of arbitration at present sitting at Darlington. At the spring assizes an action was brought at Darlington, by Mr. Blackett, who possesses property at Hamsterley, against Messrs. Bradley, who are lessees of coal under the ecclesiastical commissioners, to recover damages for injury done to land by the working of the coal. The injury, it seems, is admitted by the defendants, and the question is as to the amount of damages.

ON Monday the long vacation commenced, and will be continued till the 24th of October. The common law offices closed earlier. An order has been made by the Lord Chancellor putting the officers of the Court of Bankruptcy on the same footing as the officers of the Court of Chancery. The offices in Bankruptcy, including the offices of the late Insolvent Debtors' Court, will be opened at eleven and close at three o'clock, except on Saturday, when business will terminate at two o'clock. In the vacation all proceedings at common law are stayed after pleas, but writs can be issued and judgments signed. Under the Bills of Exchange Act, except on leave to appear, actions can be commenced and concluded in the vacation.

Accounts have just been received from British Columbia by which it appears that the discoveries of gold exceed the most sanguine expectations. There is besides a great demand for labour, and the contractors for the roads in course of construction, offer 40 shillings per month, besides food, tents, tools, &c. to any person who can handle a spade. Governor Douglas writes that the supplies of food are now abundant; and another writer adds that two classes of men only are wanted—capitalists and labourers—and both will be well.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

It is asserted in Paris that the Confederate envoys at Paris and London have demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that England has refused to accede, while France has not given any decisive reply.

The Emperor has returned to Paris from Vichy.

A letter from Vichy has the following:—

"Before the Emperor's departure from Vichy an improvised concert, followed by a ball, was got up for him by some Senators, Deputies, Councillors of State, the Prefect of the Department, and the Procureur Imperial, all of whom numbered ten. This fête was first projected the morning of the day on which it came off. It was suggested by a message which M. Barbier received, to the effect that he would be honoured in the evening by a call from the Emperor at the Hotel Germet, where he was staying with the person already mentioned. They no sooner sketched out the programme of the concert and ball in question, than they sent to the Emperor a notification of their intentions, accompanied by a prayer that he would allow them to be carried out. The affirmative response no sooner arrived than invitations were despatched in all directions, and one of the 'ten' called on Tamburini, Madame Gardoni, and Vivier for the purposes of engaging them to sing. By eight o'clock the concert-room was filled, all the pretty girls being placed in a semicircle opposite the *fautail* that awaited the Emperor, who arrived at that hour, accompanied by the Princes Murat, M. Fould, General Fleury, the Swiss Minister, and the Marquis Turgot. At nine the music ceased. The company then adjourned to the garden, where refreshments were served, and M. Barbier, the head of the customs department, was made by the Emperor a knight of the Legion of Honour. When the guests returned to the room in which the concert was held, they found it transformed into a ball-room. The young ladies were no longer placed in a semi-circle, forming 'a double garland,' but freely circulating through the apartment with their *chaperons*, and the orchestra, directed by Bernardin, performing 'Parant pour la Syrie.' The ball was opened by the Emperor, who selected Mlle. Magne for his partner. Subsequently he danced several times with a young erole from the island of Reunion, who rejoices in the name of Virginie Mahussen, and has the reputation of being very clever. The Imperial party retired at eleven, and the ball of the 'Council of Ten' broke up at about two in the morning. The day following the workmen of the commune of Thiers, with flags flying, drums beating, and rifles playing, made their appearance at the Villa Strauss. They were shown into the garden, where the Emperor came to receive them, and listened to a petition read by their *doyen*. It prayed for the immediate completion of the Clermont and Montbrison Railway, and the dams and embankments of a river in their neighbourhood. A gracious answer was returned to the workmen, and the leader of their band complimented on the skill with which some airs were performed by it."

ITALY.

A Turin letter in the *Patrie* of the 6th gives some account of the reception given by Garibaldi to the Duke de la Verdura, Mayor of Palermo, and M. Laleggia, deputy, and formerly minister of the ex-Dictator, whom General Cugia, as soon as he had taken possession of his post as Prefect of Palermo, had sent on a mission to Garibaldi:—

"The ex-Dictator gave a very friendly reception to the two envoys. He was surrounded by his principal officers, and refused any private interview, begging them to explain their mission before all present. The King's proclamation having been handed to him, after reading it he shrugged his shoulders, saying it was a document intended for diplomacy; and that he knew what opinion he was to form of the intentions of the King. His Majesty, he added, had been induced to sign the proclamation yielding to the scruples of his ministers, and out of regard to foreign Powers, in the same way as two years ago, Victor Emmanuel had written to him to renounce passing the strait on account of the negotiation then opened with the King of Naples for an alliance between the two States. The situation, he said, was similar at the present moment; and as he had, at that time, paid no attention to his Majesty's letter, he should not act differently with the proclamation. Having afterwards read the order of the day of the Minister of War, Garibaldi declared that he recognised the authority and supremacy of the King, to whom he was faithfully devoted, but that he paid no attention to his ministers. As to the letter from General Medici, endeavouring to dissuade Garibaldi from proceeding against Rome, he even refused to open it, begging those who brought it to carry it back to the writer."

A Turin letter of the 5th says:—

"The evening before last, at a ball given by the Marquis Popoli to Viscount Carneira, the Portuguese Envoy, the intentions of the Government with regard to Garibaldi, were much discussed. 'We wish,' said a Minister, 'to reduce Garibaldi to action; to cut off the corps of volunteers which are in the neighbourhood of Corleone, and to prevent any embarkation or concentration of them.' 'All that is very well,' said a deputy, 'on condition that the volunteers will disperse after three summations, and when they are told to separate. But if they resist, and if a struggle takes place, certainly neither Garibaldi, nor Italy, nor the Ministry, although doing its duty, would gain anything.' 'What would you do if in our place?' said the Minister. 'In your place,' replied the Deputy, 'I would allow Garibaldi to quietly embark with the young fools who follow him, and I would leave to France or any other Power the care of stopping him. The French squadron, be assured, will not fail to do so.' The Minister turned on his heel without answering. 'Do you not consider,' pursued the Deputy, addressing himself to those near 'that the expedient I have suggested is the most advisable that could be adopted? To stop Garibaldi is the duty of the Government; but in doing so it would run the risk of rendering itself odious; let it therefore leave the task to others. It is not for me to decide on the value of such an expedient, but Garibaldi is capable, without being protected by anyone, of embarking and disappearing. The question now is, whether Garibaldi, after having raised the cry in Sicily of 'Rome or death!' has really any intention of marching on that city. I do not think he has, and there are many of my opinion. It would, in fact, be folly to make known to all the world the object he has in view, particularly when he is obliged to land on a coast which is so closely watched.' The *Opinione* says: 'The encounter between the Garibaldian Volunteers and the Royal troops appears to have taken place at St. Eufemia, on the road to Girgenti. The Royal troops numbered 100, and the Garibaldians 1,200. After a few shots had been fired the volunteers retired, leaving 70 muskets. General Garibaldi commands the column which is marching towards Messina.'"

The *Monarchia Nazionale* says: "The encounter was accidental. The Garibaldians left arms and two killed on the field. The majority of the volunteers were very young."

The *Discusione* contains the following: "Garibaldi has occupied Rocca and Palumba. He has made a speech, which was to the following effect:—'The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the Government because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France, because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death! If I succeed, so much the better; if not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself.'"

The official *Gazette* says: "It appears that the Garibaldian Volunteers will leave for Messina instead of Palermo. They number 8,000, and are divided into three columns. The first will

march towards Sciarra; Garibaldi in person will conduct the second, and the third will follow."

The following was the proclamation addressed by Garibaldi to the Sicilians before retiring into the wood of Ficuzza with his volunteers:—

"Palermans,—Europe, the entire world, has declared its opinion on the Roman question against the unjustifiable occupation of the Italian capital. This is a sacred truth. You, initiators of the Italian resurrection, and the principal actors in that grand work, have felt the shame which weighs upon the nation, and are preparing to remove it. The peninsula worthily responds to your call, and those who desire the peace of the world ought to yield to the legitimate will of 25,000,000 of Italians. You are exasperated at the measures taken by the Government, which has now added to your indignation by recalling the man who had justly merited your affection. Yes, the recall of the Marquis Pallavicino is a fresh imprudence. Grieved at the loss of this veteran, this martyr of liberty, you ought to overlook the errors of those who are the cause of his recall. These men will pass away, but the principles of Italian nationality are imperishable. It is in the name of those principles that you have suffered so much, and you have proclaimed them in an indelible manner, after twenty ages of hopes and disappointments. We are strong—we ought also to be calm and dignified. I must go far away, but I hope only for a short time. Near as well as distant, my heart is with you. Our programme is that which we have shouted together upon your splendid barricades—'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!' With this programme we will go to Venice and Rome. Fortune will smile once more on these young veterans of Italian liberty sprung, like Pallas, from your bosom armed at all points. I reckon on you as the pedestal of our future, as the base of our operations, upon which my gallant volunteers are going to labour in the great work of the deliverance of the slaves.—Yours for life."

"Palermo, July 31."

"G. GARIBOLDI."

AFRICA.

According to advices from the west coast of Africa the sickness on the rivers there was abating fast. At Benin the natives had broken into Dr. Henry's factory in his absence, and besides stealing his goods had threatened to ill-use his wife. A Krooman stood by her and enabled her to escape, but the shock which the fright caused her was so great that she died four days afterwards. A British gunboat was to be sent to the place. The late differences with the natives of Old Calabar had been arranged, and trade had been resumed. At Accra there had been a fearful earthquake, which had destroyed most of the stone houses, together with the English and Dutch forts.

MEXICO.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz to the 17th July. The Mexicans had made unsuccessful efforts to drive the French from Orizaba. The road between Vera Cruz and Orizaba was open.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram of the 20th says:—"Great complaints come from every army corps of the absence on furlough of so many enlisted men. It is found that few of them return, and the extraordinary bounties offered for recruits induce many of them to enlist in new regiments. The number of these absentees is reckoned at from twenty to thirty thousand, and most of the furloughs have been obtained by the application of members of Congress, who were, meanwhile, abusing our generals and the Government for not prosecuting the war more vigorously, and urging the War Department to stop recruiting. This class of senators and representatives have done nothing in their power to retard military operations, while they denounce all concerned for want of vigour in their prosecution."

The Federalists Irish Americans of St. Louis met in large numbers to express their opinion of those of their countrymen who had attempted to avoid the operation of Governor Gamble's proclamation, by appealing to the British consul for protection. The following were among the resolutions adopted:—

"Resolved by the Irish residents of St. Louis in mass meeting assembled—That we denounce the conduct of these men as cowardly, base, and infamous; that they are unworthy of the name of Irishmen, and have entailed upon themselves a dishonour which will survive their wretched existence, and be visited upon their children to the remotest generation."

"Resolved—That we are convinced, from satisfactory evidence that most of the men who have thus claimed the protection of the English Government, and who are currently reported to be Irish, are in fact natives of England and Irish Orangemen, who have always been more English than the English, and the rest of them, though of Irish birth, are but the bastard offspring of English convicts and rebels, who from time to time have settled in Ireland, and assumed Irish names as a cover for their crimes or the baseness of their origin."

"Resolved—that we, the Irish residents of St. Louis, embrace this occasion of renewing the expression of our unalterable attachment and loyalty to the Government, institutions, and flag of the United States; that as our countrymen during the American revolution, in the war of 1812, in the war with Mexico, and in the present wicked rebellion, gloriously attested their devotion to liberty, and their fidelity to this, the land of their adoption, by their sacrifices, their labours, their valour, and their blood profusely shed on every battle-field, from Concord to Shiloh, and from New Orleans to the city of Mexico, so do we freely and proudly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour to the maintenance and defence of this great nation against the attacks of every foe, whether foreign or domestic."

"Resolved—That, shall England attempt any interference in our domestic concerns, we will, one and all, arm to oppose her, and shall urge on the United States Government to acknowledge the independence of Ireland."

At New York two Irishmen were arrested on a charge of treason to the United States for dissuading their countrymen from enlisting. They were discharged after a reprimand.

The recruiting makes slow progress. Not above 10,000 men have taken the bounty money in response to the President's call for 300,000.

General McClellan has ordered the expulsion of all civilians from the lines, including the newspaper correspondents. An attack on Richmond is spoken of. Unless McClellan has been largely reinforced, which is not probable, he has not men enough for the purpose. An evacuation of the peninsula by the Federal army may be in contemplation. The Confederate army at Richmond is commanded by General Lee.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says:—"The Nashville brought twenty-two pieces of artillery taken by the English from the Russians at Inkermann, and presented by British merchants to the Southern Confederacy."

It is not improbable that the Gladstone banquet will take place during the first week in October. The Mayor of Newcastle has received a letter from the right hon. gentleman whom Newcastle expects as her honoured guest, in which, after accepting the invitation to a banquet, he says: "If it be not inconvenient, I should prefer an early day in October to one in September—for example, Tuesday, the 7th; but I hope you will let me know if for any reason, the day I propose should not be suitable."

Home News.

On Saturday morning great alarm and excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Lambeth Palace, by a report that several persons had been fatally injured by an explosion of gunpowder, which, unfortunately, was not unfounded. From inquiries made, it would appear that this being the annual excursion to Richersville of Messrs. Boulton, the potters of Lambeth, a deal of interest was manifested by the inhabitants of the locality, and a large number of persons assembled to witness their departure by the Diamond Company's steamer Petrol, from Lambeth pier. Upwards of 200, with their wives and families, marched down to the pier, headed by the excellent brass band belonging to the firm. In order to give greater eclat to the occasion a salute of fifty-six guns was ordered to be fired from Wentzell's, the Ship Tavern, and beat-tower, being the number of years the firm has been established. For this purpose Charles Beadle, aged twenty-six, residing at 9, Queen's-buildings, William Beadle, aged twelve, living at No. 1, Upper Fore-street, with their father, were engaged. The steamer had left the pier a short distance, and forty-six guns had been fired, when suddenly a terrific explosion took place, and Charles and William Beadle were hurled to the ground. Assistance was promptly ordered, and in a bleeding condition both sufferers were at once conveyed to Westminster Hospital, at which institution they were promptly attended by Mr. Arthur Beadles, the house-surgeon. It was found that the elder was fearfully burnt and lacerated about the face, hands, and arms, and the greater portion of his hair burnt off, and he remains in a very dangerous condition. The boy was also burnt in a shocking manner, and is also in a serious state. It would seem that while the father was firing, the sons were engaged loading when a piece of burning wadding dropped into a large quantity of powder near to them, which immediately exploded, the powder being of such a coarse description as to literally cut and lacerate their faces and other injured parts. Before the explosion took place the father had departed.

A FETTERMAN made a strange arrest the other evening in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. He saw a wretched-looking old man, clad in rags and tottering along, apparently over-burdened by something which he carried about him. He questioned him, and as the old man resented his interference he took him to Lambeth-street police-station. There the superintendent on duty, having got over the first sensations of disgust which the appearance and odour of the captive created, had the old man searched; and the result was that a sum of nearly £200 was found upon him, the greater part of it in silver. His story was that he had saved the whole of this, and fearing to trust it anywhere else had wrapped it up in rags and carried it about with him. The story turned out to be true, and with some difficulty the old man was induced to go to the Bank of England to exchange his money for notes. Here his appearance and the condition of the money were so nasty that the cashiers for once declined to receive it. Their samples were, however, overcome, and ultimately the old man was induced to intrust his savings to Sir R. Carden for investment.

Two children attending the day and Sunday-schools in the district of Christ Church, St. George's East, were taken for their annual excursion on the 7th instant, to Buckhurst-hill, Epping Forest, under the care of the Rev. G. H. McGill, accompanied by the clergyman's sons and teachers. A special train of thirty-one carriages conveyed the large party, which numbered about 1,300, to their destination. Though the day was showery, yet it passed off very pleasantly. A plentiful dinner of beef and bread and beer was done ample justice to by the juvenile excursionists, and the cakes and milk given in lieu of tea, were duly appreciated. It was very pleasing to see so large a number of children enjoying themselves so thoroughly, exhilarated by the pure air of the forest, which contrasts so strongly with the atmosphere of their overcrowded homes. On the next day, the infants to the number of 320 were entertained at the school-rooms with tea and various amusements, from three to eight o'clock.

On Monday, the coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest at the Britannia public-house, Britannia-street, City-road, respecting the death of William King, aged sixty-five years, who committed suicide under very strange circumstances. Elizabeth King, of No. 25, Westmoreland-place, City-road, stated that the deceased, who was her husband, was a carpenter, and had had some difficulty work to execute, which he thought he could not complete; he had a dining-table to make such as had been shown at the International Exhibition. On the Thursday night he said the job was too difficult for him, and he was afraid he would lose his situation. The following morning, about six o'clock, the deceased left witness, and as usual took her "good-bye." She went down stairs about an hour afterwards, and on going into the yard saw a hat on the table of the back kitchen. She ran into the room and found deceased hanging by a rope to the leaden water-pipe which passed under the ceiling. A ladder came in consequence of witness's screaming, and the deceased was cut down. Mr. Pottle, surgeon, said the deceased died from strangulation by hanging. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

An alarming accident has happened to M. Argonaud, the "trapeze" performer at the Canterbury Hall. It seems that M. Argonaud was in the act of going through his performance on the flying "trapeze," when, on making one of his astonishing leaps, he misjudged his distance, and, failing to catch the opposite "trapeze," he fell on the ground, on to one of the large candelabra. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital and attended by Mr. Delamotte, the house-surgeon, who found that he was severely cut about the thighs, and had sustained a serious injury to the chest. Later inquiries show that his injuries are not expected to be attended with fatal results.

For some time past a number of the labourers employed upon the Metropolitan Railway at Clerkenwell have been occupied during the early hours of the morning in removing the contents of the large brick building containing the human remains from the old paper burial-ground of Clerkenwell. The top of the building, which has formed such a prominent object in the cutting of the railway during the late inundation, has been partially removed. In order to render offensive the noisome task of extracting these last vestiges of mortality to the general public, and to prevent morbid curiosity, the bones have been carefully collected from the tomb in which they have lain undisturbed for the last few years, decently placed in capacious wooden boxes painted black, furnished with handles (for the convenience of shifting and emptying), and placed in vans and forwarded for reinterment in the suburban cemetery selected for this purpose. This is the second time within the last few years that these remains have been removed, and the fact speaks loudly in favour of extramural burial. Their removal in the present instance must entail a great expense.

A GENERAL turn-out was expected at Oldham on Monday, when it was proposed that the unemployed operatives should go in a body to the mills that are still working, and draw the boiler plugs, as in 1842, when the Chartists incited the people to this mode of stopping all the mills. The notion among the workpeople was said to be that the present high price of cotton was the cause of some being at work and others unemployed, and that a general stoppage, by bringing down the price of cotton, would cure the evil. Groups of people were assembled in the streets at an early hour on Monday, but they did not proceed to any overt act. Later in the morning, at the suggestion of more peaceably-disposed operatives, an open meeting was held, which memorialised the mayor to call a meeting on the evening to consider what steps would be best to remedy the grievances. A deputation from the meeting waited upon the mayor, and he at once acceded to their wishes, and a meeting was advertised to be held in the Town Hall in the evening.

Provincial News.

CUMBERLAND.—A singularly unfortunate calamity has been added to that which has already overtaken the manufacturing population of Carlisle from the cotton famine. About a mile from the city a large lay has for years intercepted the river Caldew, and turned the water along a damcourse, by which about a dozen places of business were more or less kept going. The first is the beetling works of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, Holme-head, where the lay was situated. The dam ran along to the flour-mill of Messrs. Carr, next to another beetling establishment belonging to Messrs. Palmer and Co.; from this it passed successively Messrs. Donald's steam looms, Messrs. Robinson's flour-mill, Messrs. Dixon's cotton factory, Mr. Blaylock's beetles, two breweries, an alabaster-mill, woollen-mill, and finally emptied itself into the Eden about two miles from where it left the Caldew. For some time the lay has been in a dilapidated state, and the owners were only waiting for favourable weather to put it into substantial repair. But on the 8th inst. the river, which had been much swollen by heavy rains, made a breach in the "apron" of the lay. The rushing waters were not long in widening the gap, and eventually the entire structure was swept away. So complete was the destruction that the mouth of the dam was left high and dry in a very short time, the great body of water flowing to the other side of the river. The whole of the works mentioned will consequently be more or less affected by this catastrophe, and some of them will have to stop altogether for a time. In order, however, to make the stoppage as short as possible, efforts will be made to lay down a cofferdam to direct the water into the old damcourse. This will be no easy task in the present flooded state of the river; but it is hoped that in a few days the temporary structure will be completed.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—During the week seven Spanish gentlemen and an interpreter, forming a commission from the Spanish Government, have visited the town of St. Neots and district for the purpose of reporting upon the farming and farmers in the neighbourhood. They inspected the farm of Mr. T. Payne, at Great Paxton, Mr. W. Main's at Toseland, Mr. R. Achurch's at St. Neots, thus seeing the management and produce of several soils of which these farms are composed, and English farmers, about whom they had very erroneous ideas, and who may fairly be estimated as good specimens of John Bull in his native element. From St. Neots they drove to Bedford, where they were kindly received by Messrs. Howard, who showed them over their immense implement sheds. They intended thence to go to Woburn to look over the abbey and works there, from which place they proposed to go to Mentmore, near Leighton Buzzard, to see Baron Rothschild's magnificent mansion, and his celebrated stud of race-horses.

DORSETSHIRE.—Information has been received at the convict establishment, Chatham, of the escape of a convict named Phillips, undergoing a term of twenty years' penal servitude, from the convict prison at Portland. The prisoner, whose character since he has been at the convict establishment has been very bad, attempted to escape some few weeks since, and was the ringleader in an attempt to release several of the prisoners from their cells. By some means he obtained possession of a key which would unlock any of the cells, and also a saw and a file, the plan proposed being to release the prisoners who had been let into the secret, and overpower the warder, if he offered resistance. The project was, however, discovered, and Phillips was placed in irons and removed to the separate cells. He again contrived, in some inexplicable manner, to obtain a saw and chisel, and after being locked in his cell for the night, he contrived to remove his irons, and also a space in his cell sufficiently large to allow him to pass through. The night being very windy prevented his escape being heard. To disarm suspicion, he dressed up a dummy, which he placed in his bed, in order that the warder should not miss him on looking into his cell a very hour throughout the night. The escape of the prisoner was not discovered until between five and six o'clock the next morning, when it was found that he had left his irons and a portion of his clothes behind him. Immediately his escape was discovered information was despatched to all parts of the country, giving a description of the convict, and offering a reward for his capture.

LANCASHIRE.—The effect of the prevailing distress on the crime of the country was the subject of remark at the Preston intermediate sessions. There were thirty-six prisoners for trial, of whom twenty-nine were charged with felony, and seven with misdemeanors. Four of the latter were imprisoned for attempted frauds on the officers of the union. It was the opinion of the chairman that the present heavy pressure of poverty had not increased the crime of the district to any perceptible degree, and he held that this circumstance was highly indicative of the good character borne by the working population in that neighbourhood.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Last week a young lady from Manchester, staying at Llandudno, went out unaccompanied for a ramble under the mountains. A slight shower coming on, she took shelter under the rocks. Taking her boot off to empty out some sand, she accidentally let it fall into the water, and in trying to get it up with her staff she rolled down, but without sustaining any injury. Here she found herself in a "fix," the rock down which she had fallen being nearly perpendicular, and ten or fourteen feet high, so that she found it impossible to climb up again. Before her was the sea, and on the right a rock jutting out into the water. Thinking the tide would recede, she amused herself for an hour by picking up seaweeds, but the water coming in, and washing up against the rocks, she became alarmed, and scrambled upon a rock out in the sea. There she waited for several hours without her cries for help being heard by anyone. In despair she tied her handkerchief to the top of her staff as a signal of distress, and at last he attracted the attention of a party of ladies and gentlemen, who came up, but could render no assistance. She waved her flag toward the town, and some of the party taking the hint they hastened to Llandudno for assistance. Another hour brought a policeman and a number of people to the rescue. A boat was brought near, the men dropped themselves into the bay, and the young lady was safely conveyed to the boat after a hearty cheer from the spectators, looking not much the worse for her six hours' rocky imprisonment.

NOFOLK.—An official report just drawn up with respect to the recent destruction of the Middle Level outfall sluice states several facts of interest. The report observes that although inundations such as that which has just taken place are of rare occurrence, yet they have been found to prove beneficial to the crops in succeeding years. The expenses incident to the disaster already paid and incurred are estimated at from £23,000 to £25,000, to meet which £20,000 has been taken up by way of temporary loan. In reference to the future drainage of the level, Mr. Hawkeshaw, C.E., having been requested to consider the subject, has recommended that for the next twelve or eighteen months, in addition to such drainage as can be obtained through Salter's hole sluice, syphon pipes should be laid over the recently-constructed coffer dam, and that nothing should be done as to the erection of a new sluice until the syphons have been fairly tried. The expense of fifteen syphons with air-pumps, steam-engine, and necessary apparatus, is estimated at from £13,000 to £14,000. Six syphons only have at present been ordered by the engineers, and are expected to be shortly fixed. The necessary legal powers to enable the commissioners to provide for the temporary drainage, and for the site of a new sluice or other works, have been obtained by clauses in the Middle Level Drainage Act, passed in the session which has just closed. On the suggestion and recommendation of Mr. Hawkeshaw, Mr. A. G. Lion has been

appointed resident engineer of the works for the year at a salary of £1,000. Mr. Hawkeshaw has been and may be at work under his appointment, and will probably be in the country for some time. The estimate of the cost of the sluice, which will give the water the same stage as it had in the three openings of the ruined sluice. The whole expenses of the late calamity—past, present, and prospective—cannot yet be definitely estimated; but the commissioners have determined on exercising their loan powers to the further extent of £40,000.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—The beautiful domain at Sandon, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby, has been the scene of the gayest festivity, commemorative of the marriage last year of Lord Sandon with Lady Mary Cecil, the accomplished daughter of the Marquis of Exeter. Marquises and tents of monster size were erected on the lawn facing the hall, by Messrs. Edgington and Co., for the accommodation of the labourers and their wives, who, to the number of 100, sat down to an excellent dinner. The fine bands of the Staffordshire Yeomanry and the 2nd Staffordshire Militia were in attendance, and played several popular airs, and the proceedings passed off in a manner highly gratifying to all present.

SCOTLAND.—The weather continues very favourable for angling, and the banks of the best fishing rivers in Perthshire, says the *Scotsman*, are frequented daily by anglers. On the upper branches of the Tay, salmon, grise, and trout are very plentiful. Last week, in two days, one gentleman landed six large salmon, weighing from 18lb. to 24lb., and several dozens of fine trout, some of them weighing 2lb., in the neighbourhood of Stanley. On Bruar Water, Loch Garry, and Loch Tummel, and the tributary streams, trout fishing is very successful. The fishing on Loch Lannoch has not been so good for the last week. On Loch Lyon, Loch Dochart, and their rivers and burns, the sport has been capital. The prospects for sportsmen on the 12th instant were by no means cheering in the moors and forests. The old grouse birds died, both before and during the time of hatching in dozens, and the young birds are consequently few in number. Indeed, on all the moors grouse were never scarcer. The gamekeeper on one estate boasts that he knows all the birds by head mark. The disease causing the mortality seems to have induced much thirst, as heaps of dead birds were frequently found stemming the little mountain rills, to which they had apparently flocked for drink. Back game are also much thinned in number by disease, and are exceedingly scarce. The shooting season opened at Comrie on Tuesday last, and the reports of gamekeepers and watchers on all the extensive shooting grounds represent grouse to be plentiful, and the young broods strong and wild. Partridges, hares, wild ducks, and roe deer are numerous; and on Benvoirlich and other high mountains the ptarmigan are seen rife, and the birds in the various coverts are numerous. In the forest of Glenartney the deer are swarming and the young fawns abundant, and both were never seen in better condition at this season. The Right Hon. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby and a large shooting party are to take up their residence at Drummond Castle for the season.

IRELAND.—The anxiety of the public has been kept on tip-toe for the past week, owing to rumours relative to the potato crop, alarmists having circulated reports which caused a sensation of uneasiness to take possession of the public mind. We have been most particular in our inquiries from trustworthy parties from all parts of the country, and there is a general concurrence in reporting that, no doubt, there has been an appearance of the "blight" which has shown its fatal marks on the leaves of the potato, especially in sheltered places; but in isolated cases only has it extended to the stalk or tuber, confining its poison to the centre or outside of the leaves. Complaints have been made of the damage inflicted by the storm along the exposed portions of the sea coast, by which the stalks were swept away; in this respect, we believe, serious hurt has been inflicted, but this, of course, is only applicable to the west and north-west coast of Mayo. In general, we may with confidence assert that the potato promises to give an abundant and early yield. The best descriptions are sold at present in our market at from 4s. to 5s. per stone. The oats and wheat crop is progressing most favourably, but small farmers complain of the shortness of straw, which is owing to the coldness of the weather for months past; but one warm month will make up for all complaints. Green crops, in general, look well, and a few dry weeks would secure a supply of fuel.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT ASTON NEW TOWN, BIRMINGHAM.

On Saturday morning last, a woman named Margaret Williams, wife of Robert Williams, of the Wellington Arms Tavern, Aston New Town, Birmingham, was found dead under circumstances which leave little doubt of her having been murdered by her husband in a most brutal manner. It appears that the husband Williams was formerly a shoemaker, and being ingenious as well as industrious, achieved some distinction, taking two prizes for his manufactures at the Exhibition in 1851. Shortly after that he married, and during a period of ten or eleven years lived very happily with his wife. About eighteen months ago his wife had about £1,300 left her, and Williams, being anxious to get out of his original trade, leased the Wellington Arms Tavern, and commenced business with the money that had come to his wife. Unfortunately, both husband and wife fell victims to the temptations of drink, to which they were now exposed. Williams contracted a habit of wandering about, and his wife took to drinking to excess at home, probably led to do so by vexation at her husband's conduct, and depression of spirits consequent on the slackness of business at the Wellington Arms. Thus matters went on until the 8th instant, when Williams went out, it is supposed, on one of his drinking excursions. He returned about one or two o'clock in the morning in a state of intoxication, and finding the house shut and the lights out, went upstairs to his bedroom. He there found his wife lying on the floor asleep, and apparently the worse for liquor, and called on some of the people in the house to assist him in hoisting her into bed. This they refused to do, saying she was well enough where she was, and Williams was seen to return to the bedroom. Nothing more was known till the morning, when Mrs. Williams was found lying across the bed, partly undressed, and quite dead. On examination it was found she presented a frightful appearance; there were neither contusions nor cuts, but she was bruised literally from head to foot, as if she had been beaten severely. It is supposed that after her husband had returned to the room they had had a quarrel, he insisting on her undressing and going to bed, and that in the course of the quarrel the act of murder had been committed. When the news of his wife being found dead was brought to Williams, he got up and exclaimed, "Good God, it is the drink; the cursed drink has done its work!" He then went as far as the door of the bedroom where his wife lay, but turned away and shortly afterwards disappeared from the hotel, taking all the money he could get with him. He has not yet been apprehended, but was seen at Summer Lane the same evening at half-past six.

A LETTER from Pesth, of the 6th inst., states that there is every reason to believe that the ex-King, Louis, of Hungary, is about soon to fix his residence definitively in America. In addition to purchases already made on his account, it is added that of a large domain in Hungary, belonging to the family of the Count de Viczay. This property has been bought for £400,000 sterling (£2,725,000*l.*), through the agency of a noted house at Pesth.

BRIGHTON.

This fashionable watering-place is situated on the coast of the British Channel, between Beech Head and Selsey Hill. Its shape is irregular, being built along the shore, on the slopes of a gentle valley. In the centre of the valley is a long, narrow slip of land, termed the *Steyne*, by which the town is divided into the east and west portions.

Brighton has baths of all kinds, constructed with every regard to comfort and convenience, as well as numerous bathing machines.

All classes of visitors find suitable accommodation here, in furnished lodgings, inns, and hotels, of all of which there is every variety, from those of the most expensive character, to the plainest and most economical.

On the Downs is a well-kept course, where the races are held the first week in August. There are a great number of fine promenades. Of these a very favourite one is the suspension Chain Pier, constructed in 1821, at an expense of £30,000; the pier head is sixty feet by twenty, and has seats and awnings, with galleries and flights of steps, to facilitate landing and embarkation, at different states of the tide. The pier itself is 1,200 feet in length, by fourteen wide, and an esplanade of the same length, by forty feet in width, connects the pier with the Steyne.

Brighton is a place of great antiquity. The origin of the etymology of Brighthelmstone, which has been contracted into Brighton, has been a vexed question and bone of contention among the amateurs of antiquarian research. The most probable opinion appears to be that it was derived from a Saxon thane, or lord, of the name of Brighthelm. From the coins that have been discovered in its vicinity, Brighton would seem to have been a place of note in the time when the Romans were masters of Britain.

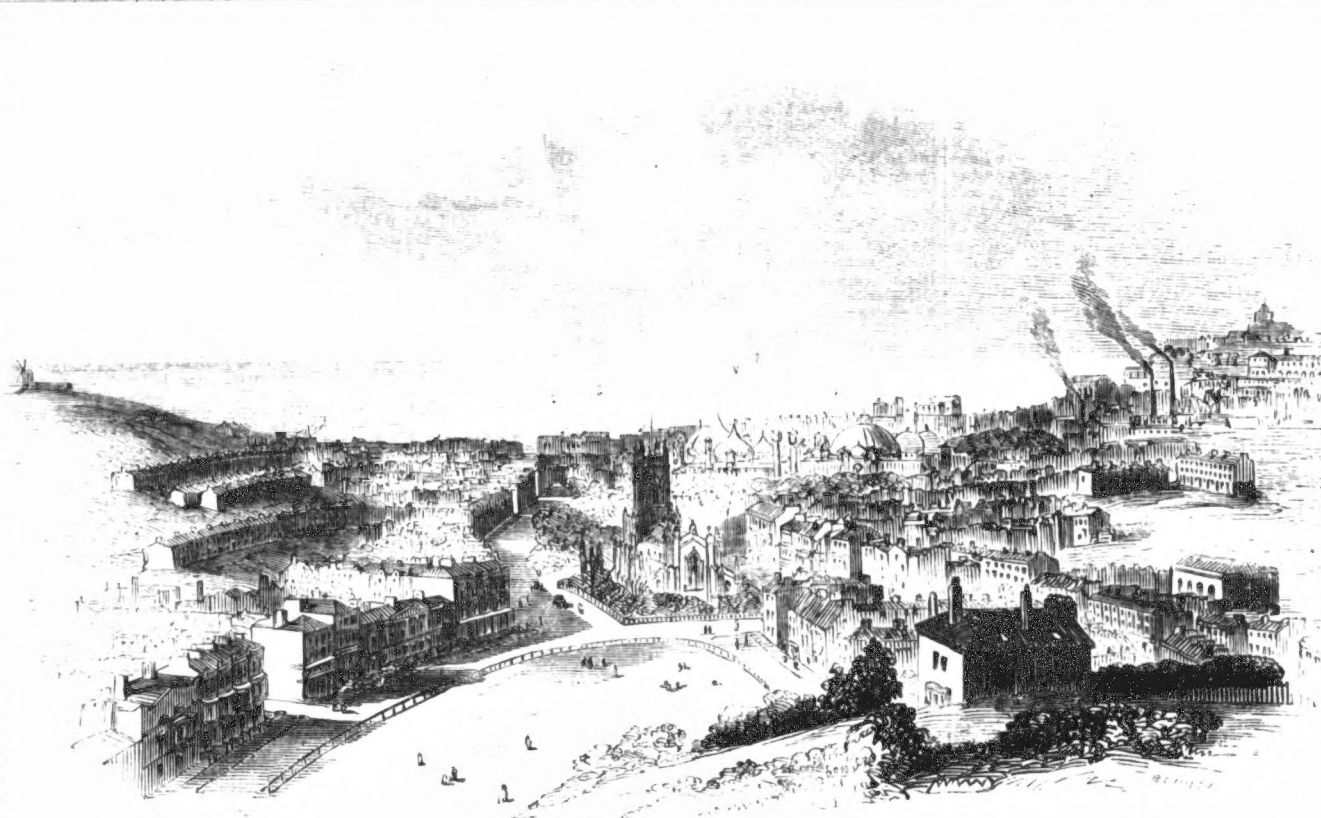
No sketch of Brighton which did not contain a notice of the cele-

brated Pavilion, would be otherwise than imperfect. This fantastic edifice was erected purely for the gratification of his Majesty George the Fourth, before he ascended the British throne. The Prince of Wales (afterwards George the Fourth) paid a visit to his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, in 1782, and in the year following, when the visit was repeated, occupied an adjoining house, the property of Thomas Kemp, Esq., which house, in after times, became the nucleus of the Pavilion. The Pavilion was commenced in 1784, and completed in 1787, but several additions have been made to it from time to time until its present external aspect and dimensions were attained. From 1787 till 1844 it was used as a royal residence, but, her present Majesty not feeling that attachment which her predecessors had felt, it has now for some years ceased to be honoured by the presence of royalty. The visits made by the Queen to Brighton were in 1837, 1838, 1842, and 1843, when her Majesty paid a visit to Louis Philippe, on the opposite French coast. Since then the Queen has not honoured this town with her presence. But in 1844 three of the royal children were sent to

162 feet long and 17 wide; the dining or banquetting-room, 60 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 45 feet high; the green, or ante-room, 50 feet long and 20 feet wide; the yellow drawing-room, 50 feet long by 20 feet wide; the music-room, 62 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 41 feet high; and the saloon, 53 feet long and 30 feet wide. The whole of these apartments are decorated in the most gorgeous style.

The German Exhibition intended to be held at Vienna will be transferred to Munich, which latter city already possesses a crystal palace well adapted for the occasion.

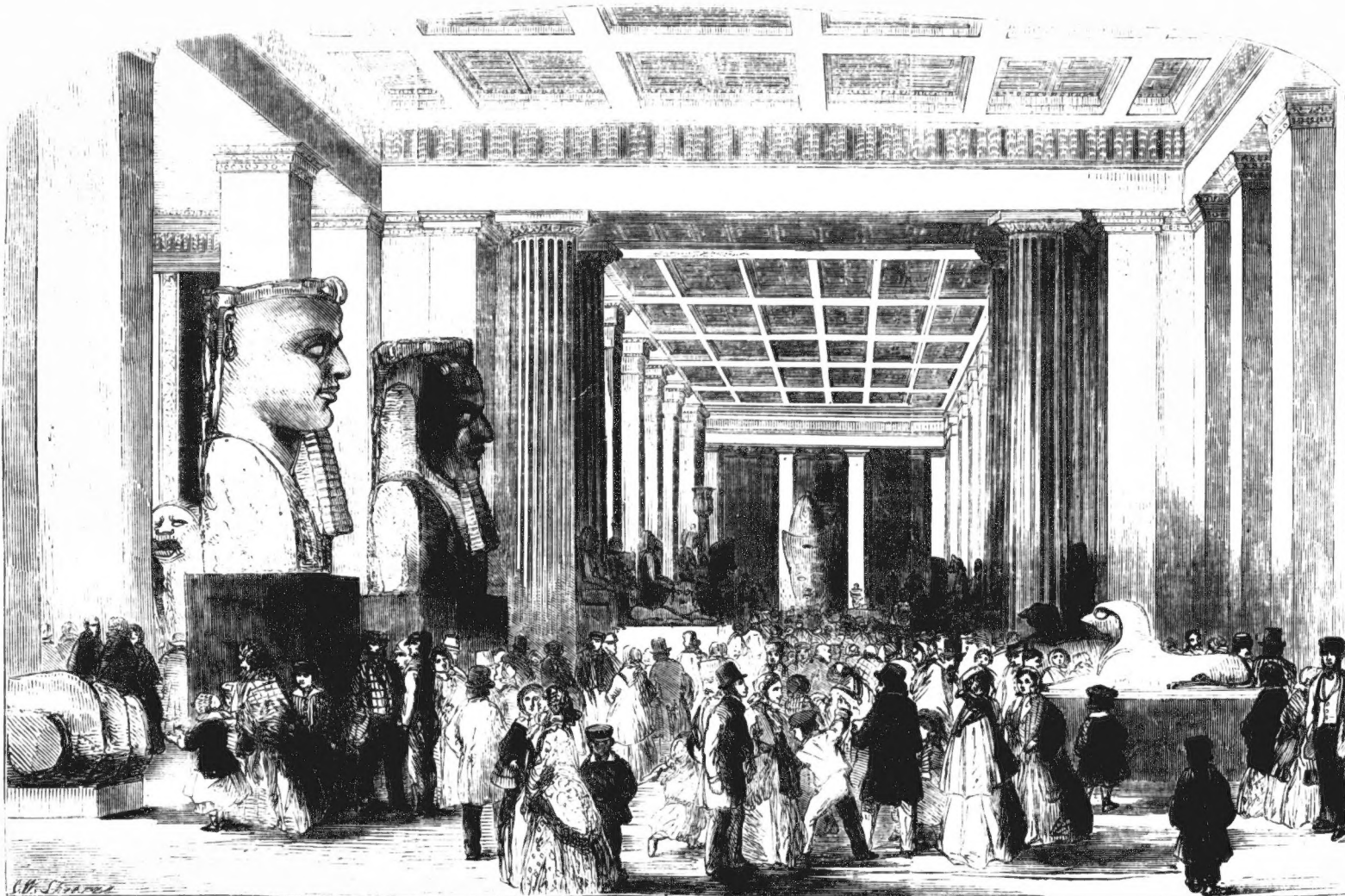
Mr. TELBIN, one of our most celebrated scene-painters has lately passed through Paris on his way to Constantinople and the Holy Land. He is about to take sketches of the most celebrated places mentioned in the Scriptures, with a view to a great pictorial work in contemplation, for which this fine artist has been specially engaged.



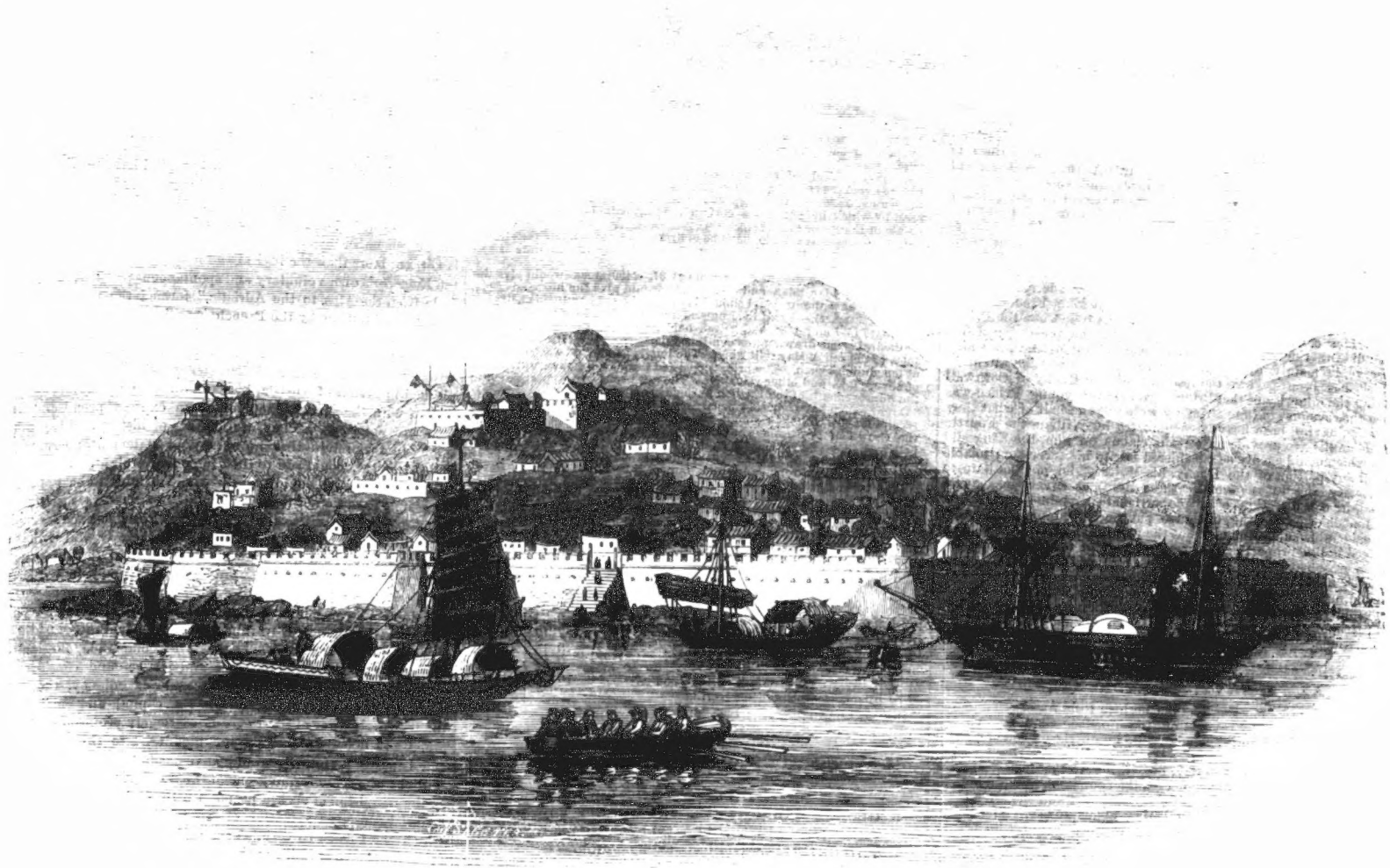
SEASIDE SKETCHES, No. 7.—THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

Brighton, where they remained for a fortnight, occupying the Pavilion; but since that period it has not been used as an abode of royalty; but in 1850 it became, by purchase, the property of the town of Brighton.

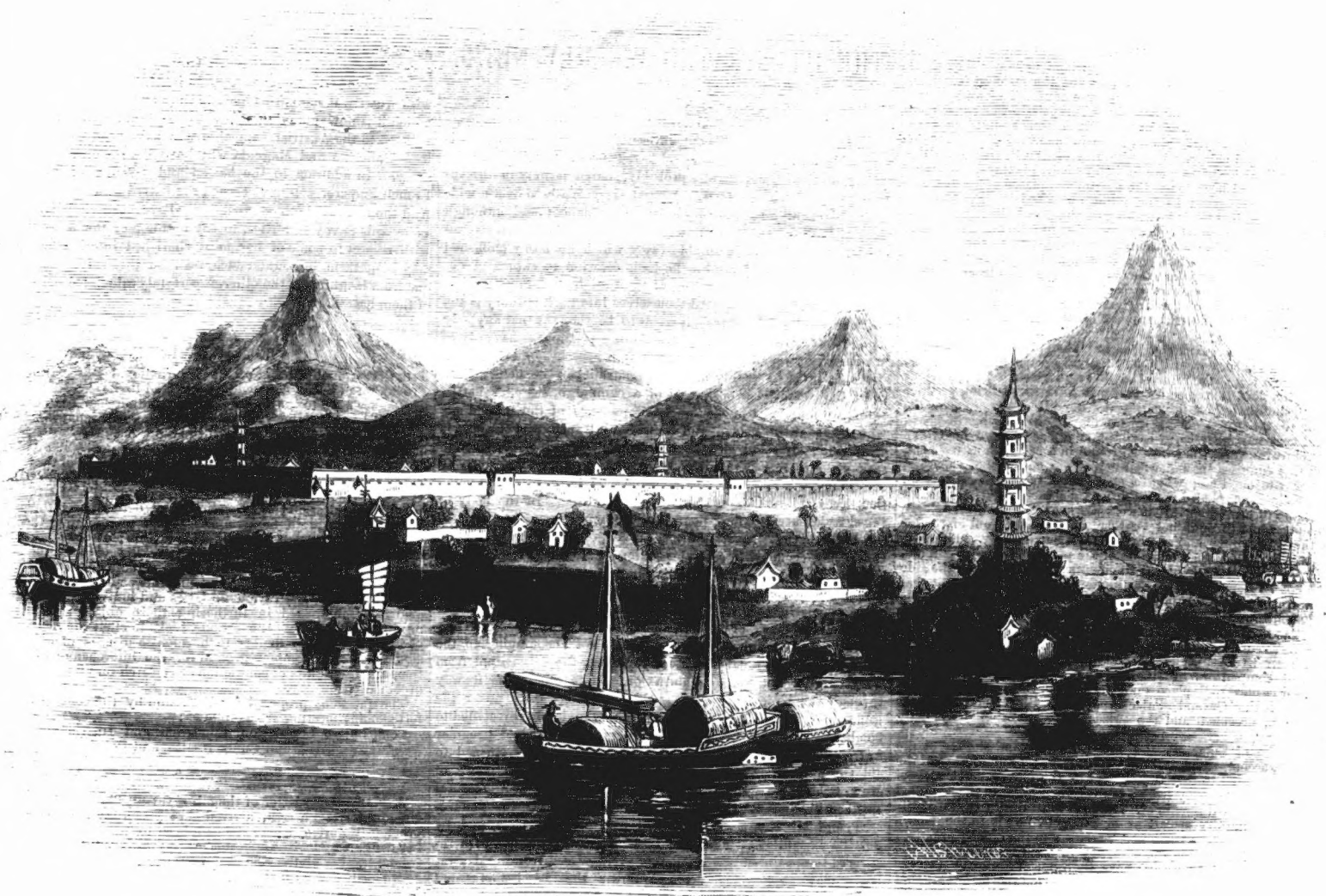
The Pavilion at first consisted of a circular building, having a sea front of 200 feet, with a lofty dome raised on pillars and a range of apartments on each side. Two wings, added in 1802, completed the proportions of the fabric. When the furniture and ornaments were removed, much of the internal beauty of the Pavilion was destroyed, but the interior has since been repaired, and the rooms are now much the same as when the residence of a sovereign. The principal apartments are the "Chinese Gallery," which is



"LONDON TOWN."—COUNTRY VISITORS IN THE EGYPTIAN ANTE-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM. (See page 716).



DEFENSIVE WORKS NEAR CANTON. (See page 714.)



VIEW OF SON-CHOW, ON THE RIVER WOO-SUNG. (See page 714.)

Court and Fashionable Intelligence.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, taking her usual exercise. The visit of the Queen to Germany is rendered necessary, to a certain extent, as administratrix to the estate of the late Prince Consort, and it is generally understood that her Majesty will have a considerable amount of business to transact in that capacity. Arrangements will have to be made with respect to Prince Alfred, the presumptive heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, and the inheritor of his father's property in the Duchy. This, with other matters, will, it is expected, fully occupy the time fixed for the Queen to remain on the Continent.

We are enabled to state that the marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place some time next year. At the present moment no positive arrangements have been made, and we are aware that nothing will be positively made known in regard to the Prince's choice until his return to England from Germany. The probability is, that the Princess Alexandrina of Denmark will be the future Princess of Wales. She is in her eighteenth year, having been born in December, 1844. She is the eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Christian, Prince of Denmark, who is the son of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, successor to the throne of Denmark on the death of the present king, Frederick VII.

A recent notice has called attention to the time when the Prince of Wales comes of age and enters into the possession of his splendid inheritance. That it is a splendid inheritance, we may observe, is mainly owing to the care and business-like attention which has been paid to the resources of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince. When the young Prince was born the revenues of his patrimony were not one-half of what they now are, having been heavily encumbered by William the Fourth. In his anxiety to provide for certain claims on him, the King did that which could hardly be considered fair to his successor; unable to sell any portion of the Duchy, his Majesty did not hesitate to grant very long leases (even for three lives), at a very inadequate rental, in consideration of a proportionate premium paid down. This mode of proceeding, of course, put the King into possession of a considerable sum of money, but the revenues of the Duchy were reduced in like proportion, and matters were in this state when the Queen ascended the throne. Since the birth of the Prince of Wales not only have the affairs of the Duchy been most carefully husbanded for his benefit, but the leases granted by William the Fourth are rapidly falling in, so that his Royal Highness will succeed to his patrimony very nearly in all its integrity, and with large accumulations.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

The second prize meeting of the Cheshire Rifle Association closed on Saturday with a review on the Roodee, Chester. All the volunteers of the county were present, numbering 2,500 men, and six or seven bands. Sir George Wetherall was advertised as the commanding officer for the day, but, owing to the numerical force being under 3,000, he could not take the command, and the honour fell upon Colonel Edwards. The day was fine, and the attendance very large, the spectators numbering about 10,000. The prize-men received their prizes at the hands of Lord Elcho, who briefly addressed those present.

The British squadron anchored on the 4th inst. off the Fort of Waxholm, near Stockholm, where the St. George, having his Royal Highness Prince Alfred on board, and the Chanticleer, had previously arrived in the evening of the 2nd. The royal family of Sweden were absent from the capital with the exception of Prince Oscar, who arrived in Stockholm for Norrköping on the morning of the 3rd, and immediately started in the steam-yacht *Kare* to the St. George, to call upon Prince Alfred. Prince Oscar was accompanied by the Port-Admiral of Stockholm and the members of the British Legation, and was received with a salute and manning of yards; the salute was answered by the fortress. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived in Stockholm at eleven the following day, and drove at once, in a royal carriage, to return the call of Prince Oscar. Prince Alfred, who observes the strictest *incognito*, afterwards visited the royal armoury, the museum of antiquities, the royal palace—where luncheon was prepared—the church on the Knight's Island, Moses-hill, made a tour round the park Djurgården in the afternoon, and dined in the evening with Prince Oscar at the royal palace. The members of the British Legation and several British officers were invited to meet his Royal Highness. The prince not wishing to use the apartments placed at his disposal in the palace, returned in the night on board the St. George. Captain Sundin, R.S.N., is in waiting on the prince during his stay in Stockholm. Prince Alfred was expected to return to Stockholm at an early hour on the 5th, to make an excursion to the summer palaces of Ulriksdal, Haga, and Drottningholm, where luncheon was to be taken during which the fountains (trophies from Prague) would play. The prince had accepted an invitation to dine with Mr. Corbett, H.B.M. *charge d'affaires* at Stockholm, in the evening. On the 6th the fleet was to sail for the Gulf of Finland and Cronstadt.

An incident of a serious character has taken place near Plymouth, by which two fishermen had a very narrow escape with their lives. Of late, from the large force of artillery quartered at the various forts in this port, there has been a constant series of firing practice kept up, shot and shell flying about from all quarters across the Sound, to the great endangerment of persons passing in boats, several very narrow escapes having taken place. Two fishermen were returning from the whiting ground in a 28-foot hooking boat, which was running in under sail across the entrance of Cawsand Bay for Sutton Pool, when a shell, fired from the battery on Maker Heights, exploded within a short distance of their boat, and among the pieces of shell that were hurled towards them, a large fragment passed through her weather side and went out of the lee side, the boat filling and sinking almost immediately. The men were both within but a few inches of the path of the fragment, and one of them was struck by the fragments knocked out of the side of the boat. Both men were fortunately picked up by a boat that was near the scene of the accident. The artillery men on the battery continued their practice, a second shell exploding very near the spot as the boat was going down.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE TO THE 1ST SURREY RIFLES.—The second annual presentation of prizes to successful competitors in rifle shooting amongst the 1st Surrey Volunteer Rifles took place on Saturday afternoon in the central transept of the Crystal Palace. General Sir George Pollock, K.C.B., S.I., presided, and the prizes were distributed by Lady Pollock.

The Duke of Somerset and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, accompanied by Lord Clarence Paget and several of the officials belonging to that department of the Government arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from a tour of inspection to the Channel Islands. The board remain at Plymouth until to-day (Saturday).

The official inquiry spoken of by Sir G. C. Lewis in the House of Commons as having taken place, relative to the cruelty practised upon a man named Bishop, who was scrubbed with sand in the cells of the Royal Artillery Barracks, by order of Sergeant Ashton, has, it appears, not terminated in a very unfavourable manner to that non-commissioned officer. The public will probably be surprised to learn that, a few days since, Sergeant Ashton was selected from other candidates to be sent out to St. Helena as a sergeant clerk to one of the military offices, which will entitle him to receive one shilling per day in addition to sergeant's pay.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

AN ENGINEER.—A circular note is one that a man going abroad takes with him to avoid the risk of carrying notes or cash. He deposits a sum at the Union, or some other respectable bank in London, and receives a form by which he can get a certain amount from bankers at certain points in Europe or elsewhere.

ADOLPHUS.—Paper is said to have been first made from linen rags about the beginning of the twelfth century. Previously to that date it had been composed of cotton.

THE FUTURE.—With the three per cents at 87, £400 stock would give the wife £22 15s. 4d. a year, and £400 more would give the husband £26 a year. Perhaps the husband should lay out only £375 on his own life.

STEPHEN (Margate).—Yes. In England the first lottery was proposed in the years 1567 and 1568, and it was held at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. The drawing was continued daily from the 11th of January, 1569, to the 6th of May following. The lottery contained 400,000 tickets, at ten shillings each. The prizes consisted partly of money and partly of silver plate, and other valuables. The net profit was appropriated to the improvements of the English harbours.

IN DOUBT.—You have incurred penalties upon each occasion of giving a receipt for 40s. without a stamp, and such penalties may be sued for by the Crown at any time within two years of such respective receipts being given.

H. T.—Suffragan is an assistant bishop, or one who officiates as an assistant to his metropolitan. By a law passed in the reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted that suffragans should be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist.

A CONSTANT READER.—The American subjects will be illustrated shortly. S. B. M. C. (Chester, Nova Scotia).—Not suited to our columns.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D. D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	A. M.	P. M.
16 S.	Marvell died, 1678	5 56	6 14
17 S.	9th Sunday after Trinity	6 34	6 54
18 M.	Prince of Wales at Quebec, 1860	7 17	7 45
19 T.	Royal George sunk, 1782	8 16	8 55
20 W.	Sun rises 4h. 54 m. Sets 7h. 11 m.	9 37	10 18
21 T.	Lady M. W. Montague died 1762	10 59	11 37
22 F.	Black Cock Shooting begins	—	0 10

MOON'S CHANGES.—17—Last Quarter 9h. 47m. a.m.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Morning. 17.—1 Kings, 18; Acts 15. Evening. 17.—1 Kings, 19; 1 Peter, 2.

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

GEORGE BARRINGTON. Illustrated by THWAITES.

THE STROLLERS. Illustrated by F. GILBERT.

THE SHINGAWN. Illustrated by PRIOR.

These Three most Popular Tales are now appearing every week in REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY, the Cheapest and Best Publication in the World. One Penny Weekly; Sixpence Monthly. London: J. Dicks, 25, Wellington-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

Mr. General Halleck is, as real Minister of War, to direct the campaign from Washington, his appointment as commander-in-chief is a sensible one. Mr. Stanton and Mr. Lincoln himself have, by their control of the generals, probably shared largely in the responsibility for recent defeats. A great army scattered over a wide range of country requires professional guidance; and although General Halleck has obtained no success in the field, he is a veteran and scientific soldier. In an able essay which he lately published on the organization of armies, he took occasion to express a decided opinion of the qualifications of the Butlers, the Bankses, and the Kings, who have intrigued themselves into high military posts. "In our country," he says, "it seems to be thought that anybody will do for a general; and a politician or a pettifogger has only to put on epaulettes, and exchange his stump speeches or briefs for a sword, in order to qualify him to lead armies in the field, and to direct the complicated operations of a campaign, siege, or battle. While we must admire the brazen impudence of the individuals who make these sudden and wonderful transformations, it is difficult to understand why the Government, which is supposed to seek victories rather than defeats, should appoint such men to command our armies, and why a people who are supposed to value their lives and reputation should tolerate them." In the body of the essay, General Halleck points out the imprudence of moving, as the Federal armies have uniformly moved, on exterior lines, while the enemy occupied a central position. If the President can muster a second army, the ensuing campaign may, perhaps, be conducted more effectively than the ambitious combinations which were popularly compared to the folds of the anaconda. The "brazen impudence" of the civilian officer will at least be effectively restrained. The news from the West is not encouraging to the Federalists. The canal which was to divert the Mississippi from Vicksburg has not been dug, and a Confederate ram, forcing its way through the besieging flotilla, anchored triumphantly under the guns of the fort. Commodore Farragut, who lately threatened to bombard an undefended city, finds it less easy to reduce a regular fortress. He has consequently raised the siege, and returned to aid General Butler in securing with his gunboats the police of New Orleans. Deprived of the support of the fleet, General Buell will find it difficult to maintain himself in Tennessee; and all Kentucky is agitated by rumoured plots and by guerilla expeditions. The boast that the great river had been recovered to the Union was altogether premature. Iron-cased gunboats may pass safely up and down the Mississippi; but the shores are commanded for hundreds of miles by the Confederates, and the internal trade is wholly at their mercy. On the upper part of the river, the cause of emancipation is promoted by a quarrel between the Irish boatmen and the

negroes. While the Northern Abolitionists are exhorting the President to call coloured armies into the field, the compatriots of the best and most numerous Federal soldiers absolutely refuse to allow the negro to work by their side. Excluded by legislation from the North-West, despised on the Atlantic seaboard, oppressed and persecuted on the Western border, the negro race is not unlikely to prefer the masters whom it knows to the selfish stranger who in the moment of need invites its co-operation. From the beginning of the war, the Federalists have contrived with incredible ingenuity to alienate the sympathies of all prudent and moderate bystanders. In a short time they will probably succeed in arraying the philanthropic friends of the negro on the side of the South.

The Italians who claim Rome for their capital have now an opportunity of asserting their right. The juncture is grave and critical, and the momentous issues about to be solved should be discussed in the most calm and dispassionate spirit. The French Government should remember that what Garibaldi and his followers are doing is nothing more than the logical and legitimate conclusion of which the Emperor's own voluntary and spontaneous promise, to "liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic," formed the premises. The occupation of Rome by the French is as bad as the usurpation of Italian territory by the Hapsburg or the Bourbon. The occupation of Rome to support the Pope is a twofold wrong, and this twofold wrong has not the excuse of consistency which might have been pleaded in favour of Austria, but is in direct and prominent contradiction with the French Emperor's own express promise. These facts are notorious. They are matters of history. They are so strong in themselves that no energy of statement, no rhetorical embellishment, could add to their force and weight. No comment that ingenuity itself could suggest would heighten the impression the simple narration of them is calculated to make on men's minds. What excites curiosity is to learn what possible excuse could be alleged for the continued detention of their capital from the Italians. One of our iron Barons when asked what title he could show to his lands, drew his sword and brandished it in the face of the interrogator. The lion took one share of the prey as partner, and the rest because he was the lion. The only conceivable grounds on which the French Government can justify the occupation of Rome is, that it has 500,000 bayonets at command. But putting aside all considerations of right and justice, and considering it merely as a question of policy and expediency, the probability of depriving Italy of its capital and maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, is extremely problematical. The promise to liberate Italy from the mountains to the sea, if fairly and honestly performed, would have made friends of twenty-five millions of people forming one of the six great Powers of Europe. Is the friendship of such a people worth nothing, even in a narrow material sense, as a matter of tangible profit? Yet the course which the French Government is taking at Rome is not only calculated to make enemies of these twenty-five millions of people, it is not only calculated to make them look upon the French Empire as a man whose word is not to be relied upon; but in addition to this it is exhibiting the policy of the French Government as long-tortuous, inconsistent, and false, and it is thoroughly discrediting and stultifying it before the face of the whole world. However righteous a policy may be it should not be self-contradictory. Some show of consistency ought to be preserved. The prophecies ought not to be ostentatiously violated. The present French policy in Italy is one of those blunders which are the worst of political crimes. If the French Government committed itself to anything, and absolutely committed itself, too, when it made war with Austria, it committed itself to the exact opposite of that course which it is now pursuing at Rome. If that course be obstinately adhered to the Austrian campaign will have been worse than useless—Solferino and Magenta will have been worse than thrown away. In addition to the hatred and revenge of Austria, the French Emperor will have earned the hatred and revenge of Italy. And the fact that both countries will have been victimised—Italy as regards Savoy and Nice, to say nothing of Rome, and Austria with respect to some of her most cherished interests—though it may keep them in countenance between themselves and prevent one from laughing at the other, is certainly calculated to make both of them hate France with equal bitterness.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The first annual meeting of the International Association for the Promotion of Social Science is appointed to be held at Brussels, September 22nd to the 25th. The association has been formed on the model of that which recently held its annual congress in London, and it has already received the most encouraging assurances of support in all the principal countries of Europe. The objects of the association are declared to be the development of the study of the social sciences. It aims at guiding public opinion to the best practical means of amending the law, both civil and criminal; of advancing education; of extending and determining the mission of art and letters in modern society; of augmenting the public wealth, and assuring its good distribution; of ameliorating the moral and physical condition of the working classes; in short, of aiding in the diffusion of all those principles that secure the strength and dignity of nations. For this end the association aims to bring together the various societies and individuals who are engaged or interested in furthering these objects; and without mixing in their practical exertions, seeks to elicit the real elements of truth, to clear up doubts, to harmonise discordant opinions—in short, to afford a common ground for the interchange of information, and the results of conviction or research on all the great social problems of our day.

The questions proposed for discussion by the committee at the forthcoming meeting are as follows:—Comparative Legislation, Education and Instruction, Art and Literature, Charity and Public Health, and Political Economy.

A MARSEILLES letter of the 5th says:—"The Queen Dowager of Naples, Maria Theresa, arrived here yesterday from Geneva, and previously Zurich, where she had been to witness the betrothal of her daughter, Maria Anunciata, with the Archduke Charles Louis, second brother of the Emperor of Austria. The Queen appears to be well satisfied with the result of her journey to Zurich, where her Majesty was met by several members of the imperial family. The Queen has this day left Marseilles on board the *Céphise* steamer, accompanied by the betrothed princess, Count de Girgenti (one of the sons of Ferdinand I.), and General Count de la Tour, her chamberlain."

THE COBHAM TRAGEDY.

In our last number we gave the full particulars of this frightful and mysterious affair, and having since sent an artist to make a sketch of the scene, aided by the description given him by one of the men who discovered the bodies, it now appears on our front page.

As the last and only judicial investigation which can take place into this occurrence has now been terminated, we may be excused for dwelling upon it for an instant. There are three theories on which the deaths may be accounted for:—1st, Suicide may have been pre-arranged by the brothers, and each may have killed himself, pursuant to some extraordinary compact entered into between them; 2nd, One may have killed the other, and then have committed suicide upon himself; and 3rd, Both may have been murdered by a third person. The third alternative may, we think, at once be dismissed from notice. The first of these suggestions is the one which the father favoured. He was utterly unable, he said, to account for it, and when closely pressed by the coroner as to how he reconciled certain passages in the letter with such a view, all he could say was, that doubtless something would come out "after a bit" which would account for it. He knew of no attachment which either of them had formed. He believed that the supposed female name in the letter, which had been so carefully erased, was that of his daughter Emily, of whom Herbert Bittlestone was unusually fond. The jury, which was an unusually intelligent one, was very much puzzled by the evidence of the senior Mr. Bittlestone. They could not believe that this deed was perpetrated without any motive. They could not believe that the writer of the scrawl on the back of the tailor's circular referred to his sister Emily when he wrote, "Take the gloves the writer wears to—, and tell her that he died blessing her and praying for her happiness." . . . And as the last request of her dying child, he asks his mother to love—, and to take care of her as far as possible.

It is not consistent with experience that so romantic a passion should exist between a brother and a sister, that the last prayer of a dying suicide should be addressed to his mother begging her to take care of her daughter. Why should it be necessary to urge such a request? And why, too, such care to erase the name if his own sister had ever been inserted there? The jury were right in discarding this view, and in thinking, as they eventually did, that the name of some young lady to whom one or both of the brothers had been attached had been written. One point the father did clear up. Until he was examined every one was of opinion that the underneath man was the younger, and that the letter had been written by the elder who had died last. This the father contradicted. Herbert, the younger man was above, and Charles, the elder, was beneath.

The view taken by the jury evidently inclined to the second of the theories which we have mentioned above, and all the evidence tended in this same direction. Herbert, by his own letter, was confessedly a suicide; was he not also a murderer and a fratricide? It is remarkable that the bullets, the powder-flask, the percussion caps, and all the instruments of death were found upon Herbert, while on Charles was found the copy of a newspaper, bearing the date of the day on which the two brothers set out on their excursion, and indicating that he was not at all intent upon crime. It is remarkable, too, that two persons going fishing in company had only one rod between them. And it is singular that no return railway ticket was found upon either of the deceased. We may add that the police were in error in saying that either of the deceased wore a wig. Both wore their natural hair, but owing to the decomposition it had parted from the scalp.

From a careful analysis of this case the theory at which we have arrived is this:—That Herbert and Charles Bittlestone were in love with the same lady; that the lady favoured the pretensions of the elder brother; and that the younger, consumed by a devouring flame, resolved that, as his suit was rejected, neither should possess her. That, animated by these feelings, he engaged his brother Charles to join in his pretended fishing excursion; and that having enticed him into the sequestered spot where the bodies were found, he there foully murdered him, and then committed suicide upon himself. We further believe that the letter, to which reference has so often been made, was written beforehand, with the view of offering in his memory the stigma attaching to a murderer, and encouraging the idea that each had committed suicide. This view is corroborated by the evidence of Mrs. Susannah Morum, wife of the cold-breaker residing on the common, who distinctly swore that the pistol shots followed each other at an interval of not more than two minutes; whereas it would have taken double that time to have written the letter in question.

ANOTHER MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

A BRUTAL murder has been committed by a soldier at Isleworth, near Brentford, the unhappy victim being a woman named Anne Copeland, who was found in the Brazil, Mill-lane, Isleworth, shot through the head. The supposed perpetrator of the fearful act is a man named Robert Cooper, alias Baker, alias Charles Copeland, alias Bailey, alias George Barnham. From inquiries that have been made it appears that the supposed murderer called on the deceased at her residence on the afternoon of the 7th inst., and left with her about eight o'clock in the evening, going in the direction of the spot where the body was found.

An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Chequers Inn, Isleworth, on the body of the woman. The first witness examined was Sarah Barnham, who said she was the mother of the murdered woman. The deceased went by the name of Barnham, but she was married to a man who called himself Copeland about four years ago. The man's real name was Cooper, and he was a deserter. Her daughter was twenty-five years of age. She had not lived with her husband for some months. Witness last saw her daughter on Thursday, the 7th inst. She also saw Copeland first at the bottom of the lane, watching the rifle shooting; he afterwards came to the house where she was living with her father and mother—that is, the grandfather and grandmother of the deceased. He was for about two hours in the house waiting for her daughter to come in. Her father then came home, and Copeland ran into the washhouse to get out of his way. He had repeatedly threatened to do some serious mischief to the witness and her daughter.

Rosina Barnham, who said she was a sister of the deceased, stated that she was a domestic servant, and lived at Richmond-green. Her brother-in-law came once to see her on Sunday last. She was afraid of being alone with him as he had frequently threatened her life. While she was out with him and the deceased, Copeland showed them three bullets, and said, "One is for Ann, another for the old woman, and the third is for the first man that stops me."

James Auden, a letter-carrier, said that on the 7th inst., about eight o'clock, he was in Brazil, Mill-lane, when he heard the report of firearms. Upon going on further he saw the deceased lying upon the ground, and he observed a man running away. The man had on a dark frock coat, and a low-crowned hat. When he found the deceased lying, he called for assistance, and carried her to the Union Workhouse. She groaned heavily, and died while they were carrying her off. He said to her, "For God's sake, tell me who has done this," but she was then insensible, and unable to answer. Her lament, when he got up to her, was on fire and he took it off and crushed it under his foot.

Mr. John M'Kinley, a surgeon, proved finding a bullet in the brain of the murdered woman, which undoubtedly had caused her death.

The inquiry was adjourned.

PIRACY, MURDER, AND BURNING OF A SHIP.

We are enabled to place before our readers some details of the most atrocious act of piracy, murder, and burning of a ship that has occurred for many years past, at least, in European waters. Captain Grove, of the English brig *Susannah*, who has arrived at Falmouth, narrates the appalling circumstances thus:—It appears that at 8 a.m. on the 9th of July last, when about sixteen miles S.E. of Malaga, Captain Grove observed the American barque *Reindeer*, with her ensign down, and the sails flying about as if she were adrift. He was then some distance from her, but he immediately lowered his quarter-gig and (with four of his crew) proceeded towards the *Reindeer*. On arriving alongside Captain Grove observed a man with his head partly over the rail. Smoke was issuing from the poop of the barque. Before getting on board Captain Grove spoke to the half-murdered man on deck, and endeavoured to obtain some particulars of the disaster; the poor fellow was only just strong enough to say that a part of the crew had been murdered by two Spaniards, who belonged to the *Reindeer*, and that after murdering or disabling the crew, they had set fire to the ship, stove in one boat, and taken away the other, and had made their escape. The captain and crew of the *Susannah* went on board, and were horror-struck on seeing the state of the vessel. The appearance of the mutilated men on board, the quantity of blood on deck, the groanings of the captain and men, were horrible beyond description. The steward was on the deck half murdered and lying in his blood; his face and head had been so cut and disfigured with a knife as to make it wonderful that he should have survived. He was very weak through loss of blood, but just able to move. The master of the *Reindeer* (Captain J. W. Hewitt) was on the main hatch, covered with a blanket, groaning most piteously, insensible. It seems that he was attacked whilst asleep in his cabin; his head was partly severed from his body, and it is supposed he was left for dead; one half of his left ear was entirely cut off, and when he awoke and was a little sensible the cabin was full of smoke, but he has no recollection of the circumstances of the horrible outrage. The first mate had also been attacked, and was cut with a knife very severely in the neck, and seriously injured. The second mate, John H. Hargoy, of Liverpool, and a seaman named Henry Frost Jones, of Cardiff, were both murdered whilst asleep in their berths. Captain Grove saw them lying there, and thinks that their deaths must have been instantaneous; they were in the same position as if asleep, but the quantity of blood around them formed a large pool; the hearts of both men were visible through the severe knife cuts in their sides, and it would seem as if they had been struck on the head by some instrument, and then immediately stabbed in the left side, near the heart; their features did not appear to have been altered; the ship's boy on board was also attacked by the ruffians, and having received a cut from a knife, he jumped overboard and swam forward to the boatswain, where he quietly remained until the murderers left the vessel. The carpenter and cook were murdered whilst on deck, and thrown overboard; the boy saw these two attacked and killed, and their bodies thrown out. The others of the crew who had up to this time escaped, climbed to the fore-top and cut the top-gallant studding-sail halyard-block, to protect themselves. The ruffians did not venture aloft, and it would seem that they were short of powder, as, although they had pistols, they did not fire. Amongst the crew of the *Reindeer* were two Spaniards. They were not in the same watch, and on the night of this horrible act one of them contrived to borrow a knife from each man of the watch, saying that he wanted to cut some meat to eat. At this time the other Spaniard was supposed to be asleep. After having obtained the knives from the whole of the crew of that watch, and deprived them of their usual means of protection, these two cold-blooded murderers set to their work in a business-like manner. They first provided themselves with two pistols each, and a mail under one arm, and attached knives to their sides. A pistol was presented to the first mate several times, but it snapped, and did not discharge. Thus he was spared his life, but received some severe cuts and injuries from knives. Some little time after Captain Grove had been on board the *Reindeer*, the American ship *Minstrel*, Captain Clifford, came to her assistance, and every endeavour was made by those two ship-masters and their crews to save the barque from burning. She had been set on fire fore and aft; they battered everything down to prevent any air reaching the fire, and cut holes in her deck, and for a time the fire appeared to be somewhat subdued; when, however, it reached the transom, the flames broke out with much force at the stern. The *Reindeer* was a ship of about eight hundred tons. Captain Grove and Captain Clifford having consulted together, they thought it best to take the whole of the crew on board the *Minstrel*, and in doing so experienced some difficulty in getting the wounded from the ship; they had to lower them down over the side of the vessel, Captain Hewitt at the same time being senseless. They left the *Reindeer* at about five p.m.; Captain Grove remained close to her during the night, and saw her go down about eight a.m. the next morning. When on board the *Reindeer* Captain Grove noticed a log-book, which had been kept by Jones, one of the murdered men, from which it appeared that he shipped on board the *Mary Ann* in Cardiff, in 1861, and ran from her. Three watches were carried off by the murderers, as well as 400 dollars. Captain Grove has in his possession three of the knives used on the occasion, with the blood of the poor murdered and mutilated crew of the *Reindeer* still about them. During the night after the murder, and whilst the *Susannah* was in a calm, and only a short distance from the burning ship, Captain Grove saw a boat with four hands and a litter pulling close to the *Susannah*. Suspecting that there was more mischief at work, he mustered the whole of his crew on the quarter-deck, and armed them, in the belief that the boat consisted of pirates belonging to the same party. When the boat came near his vessel, Captain Grove fired a shot across the boat's bow. On this they pulled away as quickly as possible, and he saw no more of them. A Spanish felucca was also in the immediate locality at the time, and it is the opinion of Captain Grove that the men he saw in the boat were the murderers, and that on his firing across their bow they went on board the Spanish felucca, as he never saw her afterwards, although she had for three days previously been in company with him.

THE Queen's Prison will be shortly closed, the Act of Parliament to "discontinue" the same as a place for debtors having received the royal assent, the inmates, twenty-three in number, will be forthwith removed to Whitecross-street Prison, under an order of Chief Justice Cockburn. Some of the prisoners have been a long time confined, one for more than thirty years. The officers of the place are to be pensioned, and the building applied to some public purpose. It vests in the Commissioners of Public Works. Of late years imprisonment for debt has been decreasing. The number now in the three metropolitan prisons—namely, the Queen's Prison, Whitecross-street, and Horse-monger-lane Gaol, is about 100. Some years back about 600 debtors were confined.

A most remarkable incident is reported from Allington, in Wiltshire. What is believed to be spontaneous smallpox was discovered among the sheep on the farm of Mr. Parry, Allington; and, for days in succession, from twenty to thirty of them died in the most loathsome state of disease. The farm and the flock have hitherto been considered to be most healthy—the latter, indeed, remarkably so; and the rapid spread of the disease has caused great consternation among the farmers in the district. The smallpox among sheep is known to be alarmingly contagious. Acting under the advice of Professor Simonds, of London, the untainted part of the flock, 1,700 in number, have been vaccinated. The old shepherd, who had tended the flock for thirty-six years, died suddenly partly, it is supposed, through grief at the loss of his favourites.

THE DREADFUL BOAT ACCIDENT AT PRESTON.

In our last we briefly reported the above; we have since been provided with a sketch by an eye-witness, which will be found engraved on page 718. We now give at page 713, a more detailed account of this melancholy affair. On the 3rd inst. a party of excursionists numbering fifteen, started down the river in a boat fitted with bath cars and sails, for Guides' House, a favourite resort in summer for a large class of Prestonians.

The party rowed down the river, and arrived at the Guides' House about seven o'clock. They landed, and enjoyed themselves in rambling along the shore, and at one o'clock they took their dinner at the inn. At half-past two o'clock the party prepared for their return to Preston, with the flowing tide, the sail was hoisted, and the course was steered for the channel. A schooner was laid partly dry at anchor up the river, about 150 yards from the starting point. The boat, before she could obtain headway, was drifted by the force of the tide close to the schooner. Some of the passengers, fearing a collision, stood up, the consequence being that the boat became lopsided, the women and children became alarmed, and rushed from their seats, and the boat immediately capsized, all its occupants being thrown into the water. This would be about two hundred yards from the beach, the depth not being more than five to six feet. The shrieks of the unfortunate creatures were most heartrending, and the agonies crowded into so unexpected a passage into eternity may only be imagined—they cannot be described. The women screamed for help, but for some time, alas! there was no help; and of that hitherto joyous company seven found a watery grave. One man, when the boat went over, seized two of his children, the eldest and the youngest, and almost immediately his feet touched the bottom. He made for the beach, and deposited his charge in safety. His third child was snatched from death by somebody from the land side, attracted to the spot by cries for help. All the other men succeeded in reaching the shore; while every one of the unfortunate women, left to shift for themselves, too frantic in that terrible moment to do anything for their own safety, and dragged under the water by the weight of their saturated clothing, sank speedily out of sight, to rise no more alive. The terror and anguish of the survivors of the sad disaster were pitiful to behold. Information was immediately forwarded to Mr. Superintendent Leary, of the county constabulary, Kirkham, who repaired to the place, accompanied by several members of the force. Grapnels were brought from Lytham and Kirkham, and a search was made by two crews of fishermen for the bodies, as soon as the water had subsided sufficiently for the purpose.

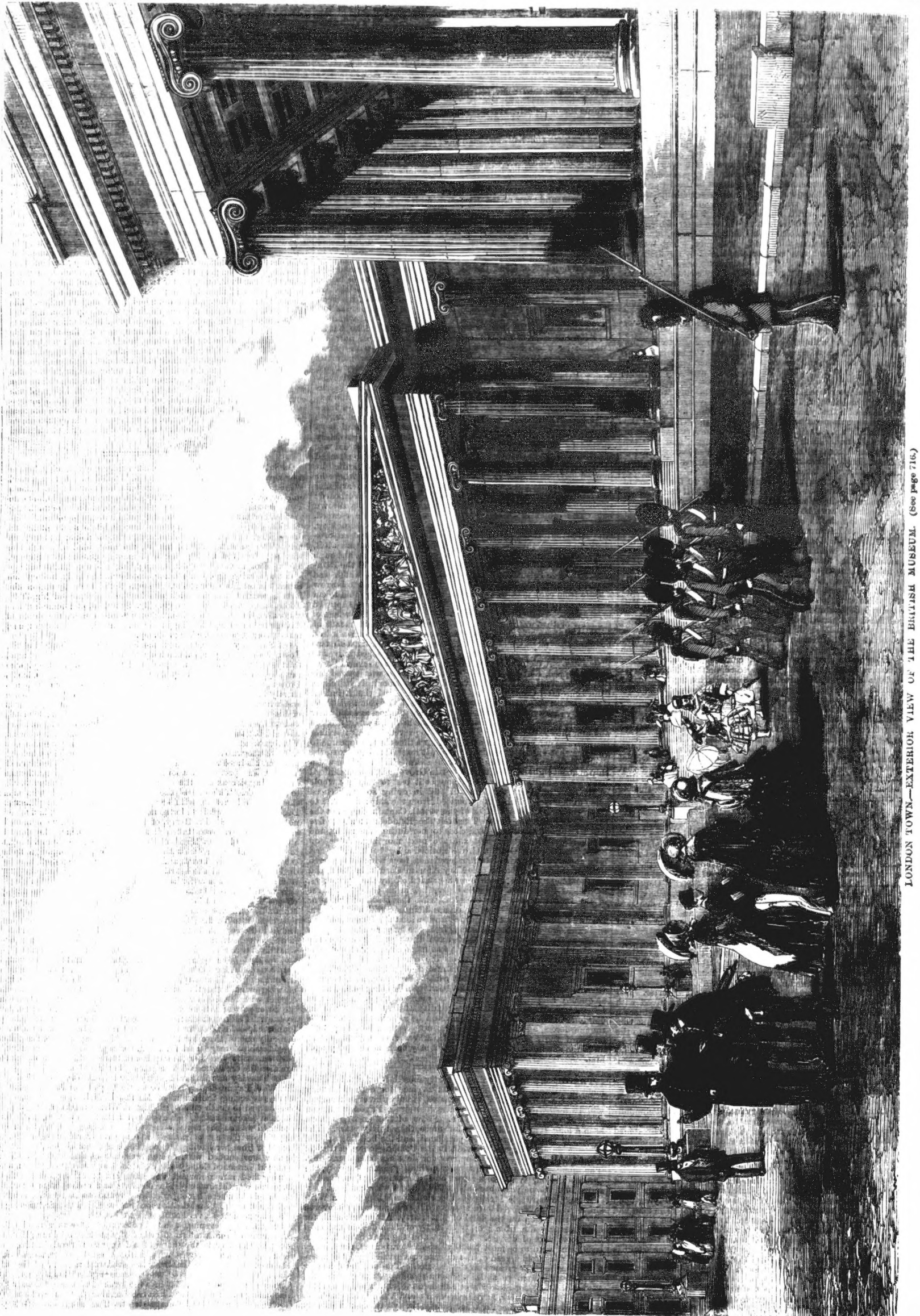
On Saturday night last an attempt at murder was at Cockhill made near Doncaster, at the farm premises of Mr. Baker. A man named William Smith Savage, aged twenty-six, a servant in Mr. Baker's employ, quarrelled with his female fellow-servant, named Charlotte Tyne, and afterwards shot her as she was about to leave the house to meet her master to complain of Savage's ill-usage to her. He took the gun and deliberately shot her, and it is said that he had dragged her up stairs, and there attempted, or had actually assaulted her. The gun-shot struck her on the head, and although she was not deprived of life, her case is very precarious. Savage, having shot her, and no doubt imagining she was dead, went upstairs, and bringing down a razor, stood over the body, and cut his throat almost from ear to ear. He was found alive by one of the farm labourers, who sent his wife for the assistance of Mr. C. N. Foote, surgeon, of Cansborough. Dr. Schofield, of Doncaster, was also called in, but the self-inflicted wounds caused the death of Savage the same night. The young woman is in great danger, and fears are entertained for her recovery.

On Saturday afternoon last, the coroner held an inquest at the Town Hall, Ramsgate, on the body of William Henry Cross, aged thirty-eight, a woollendrapery, of Well-hay-street, Stepping, who came by his death under very singular circumstances. Mr. Charles Prowse, a visitor at Ramsgate, said he went to bathe on the sands shortly before twelve on the previous Friday. On going into the water he observed the deceased rubbing his breast and other parts of his body, and he appeared to be cold. Witness then swam off, and on his return he swam past the deceased, who was still rubbing himself, but then appeared better, having more colour in his cheeks. Witness went to the step of his own machine, and as he was about to leave the water, he looked round and saw deceased in a bended position, his head and legs being under the water, and the curve of his back was just visible above it. He assisted another gentleman in carrying deceased to the shore, and he was afterwards removed to a machine. The wife of the deceased was examined, who said she came to Ramsgate with her husband on Tuesday for pleasure. Deceased had complained for some time of his chest, but had taken no medical advice. Dr. Barry, of Ramsgate, attended the deceased shortly after he was taken from the water, whom he found apparently dead. Dr. Marshall Hall's instructions were carried out to restore animation, but without avail. He was of opinion, from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of deceased, that he died from disease of the heart. After a brief consultation, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

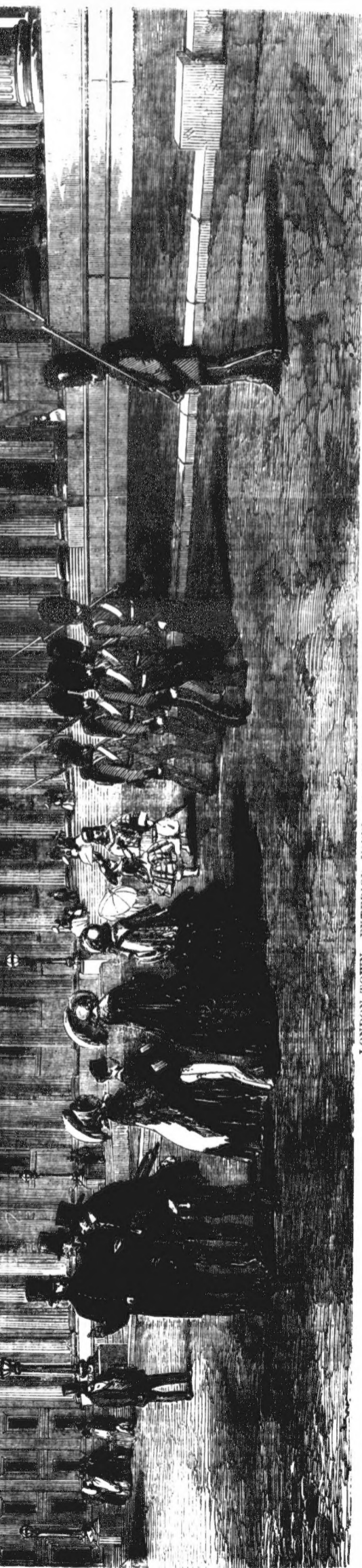
A LAMENTABLE catastrophe occurred early on Thursday morning off the Start, when a large ship was totally lost by collision, with all hands, with the exception of one man. The ill-fated ship is telegraphed to be the *Mullion*, Captain Nicholas, from the West Indies to Rotterdam, but it is thought there is some slight mistake in the name, and that she will prove to be a ship bearing a somewhat similar name, and bound to London. According to the particulars that have been received it appears that the unfortunate vessel was making her way up Channel, and about two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, when some miles off the Start, the wind blowing hard from the southward and westward, she came in contact with the ship *Daphne*, Captain Foreman, which left London the latter part of last week, and was proceeding down Channel for Sydney. The report states that the *Mullion* almost immediately foundered, and sixteen men, including the captain, went down with her, only one of the crew being saved. The *Daphne* also sustained considerable damage, and for a time was placed in a very difficult position. She lost her bowsprit and foremast, and after much exertion the crew succeeded in getting her into Torbay.

On Tuesday morning an inquiry was held at Guy's Hospital, by Mr. W. J. Payne, deputy coroner for the City of London and South-west, respecting the death of Martha Phillips, aged fifteen, who was burned to death on a brick-kiln at Wickham, in Kent, under singular circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was on the top of a large kiln, roasting potatoes, and that either from the act of making a draught which brought up the blaze, or from her having removed some of the bricks, she suddenly became surrounded with flames, and her clothes took fire. The poor girl screamed loudly for assistance, and a labourer in an adjoining field ran to her aid, and managed to extinguish the fire. Deceased was then wrapped in blankets and conveyed in a cart to the hospital, where her injuries were found to be so serious as to be beyond remedy, and death soon put a period to her sufferings. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

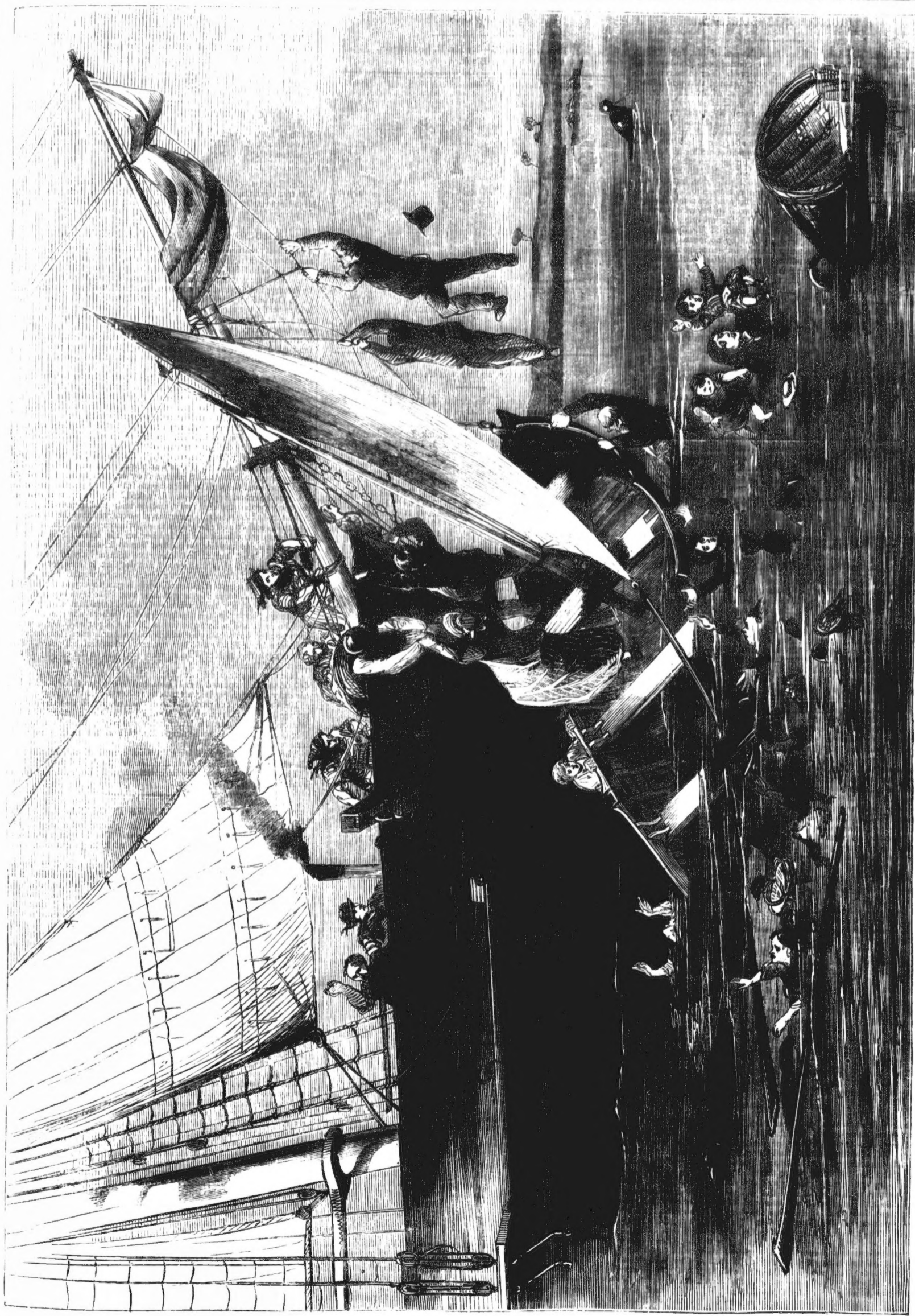
On Saturday evening a novel entertainment was given by the contractor of the western division of the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway, in the shape of a dinner to several hundred of the labourers and navvies who had been employed on the works. The spot selected was that near the station at the end of Gower-street, Euston-road, where the line is lighted from above by numerous glass windows let into the ground of the gardens running along the Euston-road to a considerable distance eastward of Gower-street and Great George-street. The entertainment went off in a successful manner.



LONDON TOWN.—EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (See page 716.)



LONDON TOWN.—EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (See page 716.)



THE DREADFUL BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER RIBBLE, NEAR PRESTON, AND LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES. (See page 711.)

Public Amusements.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new farce from the pen of Mr. John Oxenford, entitled, "Bristol Diamonds," was produced on Monday, with a success which was in every way deserved. For some considerable period farce writers have apparently ignored that preliminary labour so essential to the permanent success of even a theatrical trifle, and the consequence has been that week after week productions bearing the title of farce have found a partial temporary favour, but have failed to maintain any genuine dramatic position. A droll situation or two amidst a confused mass of absurd incidents have served to form the ordinary comic afterpiece; but there has been very frequently a lamentable absence of uniformity in the plot, and far too seldom a sustained humour in the dialogue. "Bristol Diamonds," which is not described in the bills as original, no doubt owes some of its effect to a foreign source, but the dialogue is thoroughly English, and is written throughout with a refreshing vigour. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr Mudgeon are a middle-aged couple, with that mutual irritability supposed to invariably accompany too much comfort. Mrs. Mudgeon holds up one Mr. Danby Symes as an example for her husband, but the said Mr. Symes, in an interview with Mr. Mudgeon, appears to be by no means a pattern spouse, for he admits that during his wife's absence from town he has been taking music lessons from a certain Miss Matilda Tangle, who is a very charming young lady residing in St. John's-wood. Urged by his admiration and an unpleasant letter, Mr. Symes has purchased a brooch of suspiciously large diamonds, which, as he is prevented from giving in person by the presence of his confiding wife, he requests his friend Mudgeon to hand over to the fascinating music mistress. Delighted at his errand, Mudgeon is about to start, when his wife insists upon accompanying him, and upon his objecting she seizes his hat and coat, discovering in the pocket of the latter the diamonds intended for Miss Tangle. The excuse which the unhappy husband makes—namely, that they were purchased for herself—is of no avail, for the name and address of the intended recipient are in the box. The *imbroglio* which follows is managed with singular skill, the real culprit being finally shown up in his true colours by one Mr. Rigby, an acquaintance of Miss Tangle, who, finding the supposedly severe Symes possessed of a stick which he had himself left at her house, unmasks him to the intense delight of the much-abused Mudgeon, and the utter consternation of his confiding wife. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, as the Mudgeon couple, were suited with two strongly marked characters, which they rendered with real artistic power and finish. Nothing could be more ridiculously touching than the expression of Mr. Matthews' countenance when the audacious friend who got him into the scrape boldly led the charge against him with an effrontery that disarmed denial, while Mrs. Matthews' grief at her husband's faithlessness, and final touch of feminine triumph at the disclosure of the genuine Don Juan, belonged to the best order of exaggerated comic acting. Mr. Belmore as the guilty husband was exceedingly humorous, and Miss Ellen Turner was satisfactory as Mrs. Symes. The curtain was raised at the conclusion, in obedience to the general demand of the audience, and the author was called for, but Mr. Vivian announced that he had left the theatre.

ADELPHI.—Miss Avonia Jones, the young American tragedienne, who made so favourable an impression last year at Drury-lane, having been engaged for a limited number of nights, appeared on Monday evening last as *Medea* in an English version of Ernest Legouve's classic drama of that name. Miss Avonia Jones belongs to the Cushman school of acting, by which we will be understood to imply the impulsive, forcible, and passionate, rather than the intense, refined, and subtle. Artists like Miss Cushman, however, for this very reason, would do much to eschew the classical drama, which leaves less to impulsiveness and natural energy than the romantic. *Medea* nevertheless, although placed in ancient times, and surrounded with a mythological atmosphere, can hardly be denominated a classic drama. The author has done all in his power to popularise Lempriere, and he has succeeded to a great extent in enlisting modern sympathies for his heroine. *Medea*, in reality, a creature of flesh and blood, and thus the character befits Miss Avonia Jones better than if it were a cold dramatic abstraction. The young lady possesses extraordinary talent. Passion, power, tenderness, even rage, and scorn are at her command, and those, with a singularly favourable appearance, should ensure her a career of no ordinary brilliancy. The scenes with the children were powerfully rendered. Her pathos and expression are charmingly real. In ease and grace of deportment, Miss Avonia Jones is surpassed by no actress we are acquainted with on the English stage. Her gestures are highly significant and natural—so much so, indeed, as to render every movement and change of action infinitely grateful to the eye. She was received with extraordinary favour, and recalled after each act, and on appearing at the fall of the curtain was overwhelmed with applause. In all respects the play was well acted, and placed upon the stage with every possible care.

MR. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.—This gentleman, who is about to retire from the management of the Princess's Theatre, announces his Farewell Benefit for Monday, August 18. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who have given their services for the occasion, out of respect to the *beneficiarius*, will sustain their favourite parts in the Comedy of "The Wonder," and the other entertainments will comprise pieces in which the most popular members of the establishment will appear.

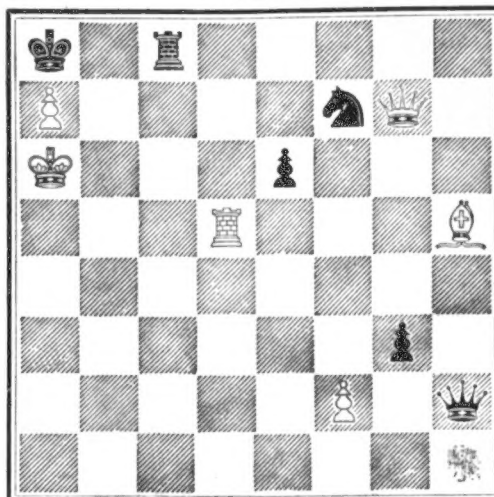
MISS AMY SEDGWICK.—This accomplished actress will appear at Hyde on the 18th inst., when the fashionable season of the Isle of Wight being at its height, and the gallant yachtsmen mustering then in full force, her artistic and refined impersonations will be sure to find appreciative audiences. Miss Amy Sedgwick afterwards fulfils an engagement in the Isle of Man; returning to Manchester the first week in September, to assist in a benefit for those suffering from the depressed state of the manufacturing districts, and for which purpose she has generously given her services, appearing as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons."

THE PYNE and Harrison English Opera season will commence on the 25th inst., at Covent Garden Theatre. Benedict's Opera of the "Lily of Killarney" will be revived on the opening night.

An accident, which has been attended with fatal results, has occurred in Swan-street, Manchester, at McKenna's van's, at the corner of Oak-street. The place is being rebuilt, and two bricklayers—John Butterworth, of Hall-street, Moston-lane, Harpurhey; and Thomas Sherry, of Buckstone-street, London-road—were at work upon the scaffolding above the third story. The timber supporting the scaffolding gave way; two of the centre poles fell; and the men, with a portion of the top parapet and cornice, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of 30 ft. Thomas Wesley, a child about four years of age, was standing in the street, and he was struck on the head by a brick. He received a slight scalp wound. The men were, however, badly hurt. They were at once taken to the Royal Infirmary, and put in the hands of the house-surgeon. Butterworth received a compound fracture of the lower and upper jaw, and internal injuries. He died at four o'clock in the afternoon. The case from the first was hopeless. The poor fellow was twenty-eight years of age, and was recently married. Sherry is suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, and bruises all over the body. He is in a very dangerous condition. The cause of the accident will be the subject of inquiry at the coroner's inquest.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 46.—By Mr. F. ROBERTSON.
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

The following is one of the series of games played between LABOURDONNAIS and M'DONNELL:—
(Sicilian opening.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| White, M'Donnell. | Black, Labourdonnais. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to Q 4 |
| 2. P to K B 4 (a) | 2. P to K 3 |
| 3. K Kt to B 3 | 3. Q Kt to B 3 |
| 4. P to Q 3 | 4. P to Q 4 |
| 5. P to K 5 | 5. P to K B 3 |
| 6. Q Kt to R 3 | 6. K Kt to R 3 |
| 7. Q Kt to B 2 | 7. Q to Q Kt 3 |
| 8. P to Q 4 | 8. Q B P takes P |
| 9. Q B P takes P | 9. K B to Kt 5 (ch) |
| 10. Kt takes B | 10. Q takes Kt (ch) |
| 11. K to B 2 | 11. Castles |
| 12. P to Q R 3 | 12. Q to Q Kt 3 |
| 13. K to Kt 3 | 13. Kt takes Q P |
| 14. Kt takes Kt | 14. Q takes Kt |
| 15. Q takes Q | 15. Kt to B 4 (ch) |
| 16. K to R 3 | 16. Kt takes Q |
| 17. P to Q Kt 4 | 17. P takes P |
| 18. P takes P | 18. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 19. B to Kt 2 | 19. K R to B 7 |
| 20. Q B to Kt square | 20. Q B to Q 2 |
| 21. K B to Q 3 | 21. Q R to K B square |
| 22. K R to K B square | 22. P to Q R 3 |
| 23. K to Kt 3 | 23. R takes R |
| 24. R takes R | 24. R takes R |
| 25. B takes R | 25. Kt to K 2 |
| 26. K B to Q 3 | 26. B to K square |
| 27. K to B 4 | 27. B to Kt 3 |
| 28. K B to K 2 | 28. Q B to K 5 |
| 29. P to K Kt 3 | 29. K to B 2 |
| 30. K B to Q square | 30. P to K R 3 |
| 31. P to K R 4 | 31. Kt to K B 4 |
| 32. P to K R 5 | 32. Kt to K 2 |
| 33. P to K Kt 4 | 33. K to K square |
| 34. Q B to Q 4 | 34. P to K Kt 3 |
| 35. R P takes P | 35. Kt takes P (ch) |
| 36. K to Kt 3 | 36. B to Q 6 |
| 37. B to Q R 4 (ch) | 37. K to K 2 |
| 38. B to Q square | 38. K to B 2 |
| 39. B to Q B 4 | 39. Kt to K 2 |
| 40. K to R 4 | 40. P to Q Kt 4 |
| 41. B to Q square | 41. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 42. B to Q Kt 2 | 42. K to Kt 3 |
| 43. K to Kt 3 | 43. P to Q R 4 |
| 44. P takes P | 44. Kt takes P |
| 45. K to B 4 | 45. Kt to Q B 5 |
| 46. Q B to B square | 46. B to Q Kt 8 |
| 47. B to Q Kt 3 | 47. B to Q 6 |
| 48. B to Q square | 48. K to B 2 |
| 49. B to Q Kt 3 | 49. P to Q 5 |
| 50. P to Q R 4 | 50. P takes P |
| 51. B takes P | 51. K to K 2 |
| 52. B to Q Kt 3 | 52. Kt to R 4 |
| 53. B to Q square | 53. B to K Kt 3 |
| 54. B to Q 2 | 54. Kt to Q B 5 |
| 55. B to Q Kt 4 (ch) | 55. K to B 2 |
| 56. B to Q B 4 | 56. P to Q 6 |
| 57. B to Q B 3 | 57. P to Q 7 |
| 58. B to Q square | 58. K to Kt 2 |
| 59. K to B 3 | 59. P to K R 4 |
| 60. K to B 4 | 60. P to K R 5 |
| 61. B to Q 4 | 61. B to Q Kt 8 |
| 62. K to B 3 | 62. K to Kt 3 |
| 63. K to K 2 | 63. Q B to K 5 |
| 64. Q B to K B 2 | 64. P to K R 6 |
| 65. Q B to K Kt 3 | 65. K to Kt 4 |
| 66. Q B to K R 2 | 66. K takes P |
| 67. K to B 2 (ch) | 67. K to B 4 |
| 68. K to K 2 | 68. Q B to Q 4 |
| 69. K to Q 3 | 69. Kt takes P (ch) |
| 70. K takes P | 70. Kt to Q B 3 (b) |
| 71. K to K 3 | 71. P to K 4 |
| 72. K to B 2 | 72. B to K Kt 7 |
| 73. K to Kt 3 | 73. K to K 5 |
| 74. K B to K Kt 4 | 74. K to K 6 |
| 75. K B takes P | 75. B takes P |
| 76. K takes B | 76. P to K 5 |
| 77. K to Kt 2 | 77. K to K 7 |
| 78. Q B to K B 4 | 78. Kt to K 2 |
| 79. B to K Kt 5 | 79. Kt to K B 4 |
| 80. B to K B 4 | 80. Kt to K 6 (ch) |
| 81. K to Kt 3 | |

And the game was drawn. (c.)

NOTES BY MR. MORPHY.

(a) M'Donnell, as usual, in these close games plays the opening moves weakly. With characteristic obstinacy he persists throughout in advancing this Pawn rather than the Queen's.

(b) 70. Kt to K B 6 (check) would have produced an exchange of pieces, but would not have won the game, as the remaining Bishops are of different colours.

(c) Of this contest little can be said, except that the whole latter portion is conducted with great care by both players, affording no opportunity for variations or extended comments.

T. BINNEY, C. W. B., A. HOWELL, and J. PALMER. Your answers have been replied to through the post.

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES.

AUGUST.

York 19 Egham 26 Bridgewater . . . 28
Dover 21 Lichfield 26 Ludlow 29
Stockton 26

LATEST BETTING.

ST. LEGER.—100 to 30 agst Marquis; 7 to 1 agst Buckstone; 100 to 6 agst Carisbrook; 20 to 1 agst Stockwell colt; 1,000 to 20 agst Imperatrice; 1,000 to 15 Garibaldi; 1,000 to 15 agst Westminster.

KISSING A YOUNG LADY AT SEVENOAKS

At the petty sessions of Sevenoaks, on Monday, before a full bench of magistrates, Mr. William Patrick Mahon, who has for some time acted as agent for the Kent Coal Company for that district, was summoned for having committed an assault upon Miss Annie Page, by kissing her against her consent, on the 21st of last month. Mr. G. F. Carnell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cripps, of Tunbridge-wells, for the defendant. The complainant resides with her mother at Sevenoaks and her father is in India acting as an army veterinary surgeon. From the position of the parties in the neighbourhood, the novelty of the complaint, and the fact that the defendant had been at once suspended by the company pending the investigation, a great deal of interest was manifested, and the court was crowded.

Miss Annie Page, on being sworn, deposed that she was fifteen years of age on her last birthday, and that, on the 21st ult., she was returning from the railway-station, when she met the defendant on St. John's-hill. She had some previous knowledge of him, having taken tea at his residence in company with her mamma. He now entered into conversation with her, and said that if she returned to the station he would walk up the town with her, as he very much wanted to see her mamma. She consented. On coming back, instead of taking the way of St. John's-hill, he turned round by the road to Seal, and said it was the nearest way to Sevenoaks. When they reached the Sealgate they crossed to Lord Camden's field, and went through a wicket gate into a hop garden, and after that into a second hop garden. She asked him once or twice whether they were going the right way, and he answered in the affirmative. At the end of the second hop garden, she observed that the thoroughfare there ended, and she told him so, whereupon he immediately sat down upon a bank and pulled her on his knee. She resisted, but he began to kiss her, and asked her to kiss him. She did not kiss him at first, but at last she gave him a hurried kiss on the cheek. He said that that would not do, that it was not a proper kiss, and that if she were about a year older he would make her his wife. She then got frightened, and began to cry out. He told her to be quiet, as parties might hear her. She then began to cry, and he released his hold, when she rushed from him, and ran part of the way back through the hop garden, where she was attacked by two dogs, and where she met a Miss Cooper and her servant, who pointed out a gateway which led to her home. On arriving there she immediately told her mamma what had happened. She also complained to Mr. Wilson, who was also in the employ of the Kent Coal Company.

In cross-examination, she stated that she did not know that the defendant had reported Mr. Wilson to the company for neglecting his duty through paying attentions to her sister, Miss Page.

Mr. Cripps, on the part of the defendant, urged that the present proceedings were got up by Mrs. Page in conjunction with Mr. Wilson, in order that the latter, who was paying attentions to Miss Page, might visit in some shape Mr. Mahon for having reported him to the company.

The magistrates were a long time in consultation. At the close the chairman announced their decision for the defendant.

There was some applause in court when the decision was given, but it was speedily suppressed.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

CHINA continues in a troubled state, though our last advices report Shanghai and Ningpo as much quieter. The Taepings are keeping back. Nevertheless, preparations at both places have been made to meet any attack.

A parliamentary paper just issued contains copies of the correspondence respecting the employment under the Government of China of officers in the naval or military service of her Majesty. The proposal so to employ them came from Mr. H. N. Lay in June. At first it was thought a Hong Kong ordinance, enjoining neutrality, stood in the way. That proving not to be so, it was doubted whether, otherwise than by an Order in Council, it could be given "to fit out and equip vessels for warlike purposes in China, and to enlist British subjects" to serve in China. But this was shown not to be illegal, provided the said officers were duly licensed to take service. Accordingly, Sir George Grey, July 30th, is requested to cause licenses to Mr. H. N. Lay, and Captain Seward Osborn, and such other officers as may be selected by Captain Osborn, to be prepared for the Queen's signature. Mr. Lay's proposal is—"To re-establish Imperial authority in the Yangtze, and commercial security upon the inner waters; and to suppress piracy between the open ports."

In connection with these matters we present our readers on page 709, views of some defensive works near Canton, and a view of Son-Chow, on the river Woo-Sung. Canton itself is situated on the river of the same name, and about seventy miles from its mouth. With its suburbs, a portion of which is represented in our view, Canton occupies the north bank of the river, extending broadly nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the north, and north-east, but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the south is an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is inclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, six or seven miles in circumference, and entered by twelve gates; and it is unequally divided by another wall, with four gates, into the old and new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, and the arsenal. The walls are, in some places, mounted with cannon. On the north heights are four forts; and, as will be seen from our sketch, various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself; on the south they stretch all along the river side; and at their south-western corner are the hong, or European quarter, a range of buildings about one and a-half furlong in length, built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the river by a quay, 100 yards in breadth, called "Respondentia Walk." There are thirteen hong, which merely consist of four or five brick or stone houses, ranged around a closed court; two of these being partly occupied by hotels.

SAID PASHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, whose health was unsatisfactory before leaving England, finds himself much better since his arrival in Paris.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
MANSION HOUSE.

MURDER ATTEMPT.—A respectable young man, accompanied by his wife, sought advice under the following circumstances. He stated that on arriving in London from the country, he was walking through Tottenham-street, where an auction of Sheffield plate was going on. He stopped in with his wife to have a look at the things, without any intention of purchasing. Soon afterwards a plated tea-service was brought down for £2 10s., and the party acting as auctioneer said that he had brought them. This he denied, as he had never even made a bid for them, but the auctioneer and his men pushed him into a back room, and would not let him escape until he had paid the money. He was given a receipt, which described the articles to be warranted "Sheffield electroplate." The applicant wished to know how he was to get his money. Mr. Alderman Humphreys said the matter was too serious to allow of being compromised by repayment of the money. The articles must be returned to the court, and the man who sold them to him must be summoned. Upon the applicant saying he could not ascertain the name, a charge of perjury was made, and an officer was sent with the applicant to the house in question, but they soon returned, saying that the plate was all shut up, and no one could be found. An officer was then directed to make inquiries and to find the men who had charge of the auction, and then to summon them, but if there was any difficulty in the matter, they were to be taken into custody at once on a charge of conspiracy.

GUILDHALL.

THE GREAT FRAUD CASE.—David Braun and Benjamin Kortosko, hat and cap manufacturers and general merchants, of London-wall, were further examined relative to a charge of conspiring together with one Bernard Kortosko, to defraud their creditors of goods to the alleged value of £5,000. Evidence was given as to the different goods sent in to the defendants prior to their becoming bankrupts, after which the examination was adjourned.

CAUTION TO BILL-STICKERS.—Thomas King, a bill-sticker, was charged with defacing the walls of a public convenience belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers. The officer said he saw the prisoner in the act of pasting up advertising handbills of a disgusting character, emanating, apparently, from a surgeon named Peede, and on taking him into custody he found on him a number of handbills similar to those already on the walls. Alderman Finnis said the prisoner had committed a double offence in defacing the property of the Commissioners of Sewers, and following his ordinary calling on a Sunday. The prisoner said he was obliged to do so, as he was a bill-sticker, and the practice of defacing walls and buildings with filthy handbills and whitewash daubings was becoming quite intolerable. The police in London could prevent much of the nuisance by keeping a sharp look out, but in the country it was different, and the consequence was, that every gentleman's park fence or garden wall was defaced with "twelvevrees," or some other nuisance equally objectionable. He only wished he had Hargreave's Twelvevrees in the prisoner's place, and he should know how to deal with him. He fined the prisoner 10s., or in default, seven days' imprisonment.

BOW STREET.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.—John Holland was charged by Mrs. Clenelly with robbing her of a gold ring worth 10s. 6d., and also with assaulting her. The prosecutrix, who had recently come to town, had gone on the previous evening to the theatre, and on coming out she met two women, with whom she went to a public-house. While there she took off her ring to show one of them, and she ran away with it. She then met the prisoner who was the husband of the woman, and told him what had occurred. He said he knew nothing about the ring, and the prosecutrix thereupon said she should give him into custody, as he was responsible for his wife's conduct, whereupon he knocked her down three times, when she gave him into custody. The assault was proved by a witness. Sentence: Three months' hard labour.

WESTMINSTER.

ASSAULTING A LANDLORD.—Herman Leicht and Augusta Hender, both of 41, Markham-street, Chelsea, were placed at the bar before Mr. Ingham, the former charged with inflicting several wounds with a sharp instrument upon the head of Bernard Keppell, and the latter with otherwise assaulting him. Both prisoners and prosecutor are natives of Germany, and Leicht occupies a house of prosecutor, a carver and gilder, at 89, King's-road, Chelsea, in which Hender lodges. The prosecutrix met Leicht in the street, and demanded some arrears of rent, and, as he states, accompanied him home at his invitation to receive it. Directly they entered the house Leicht seized him by the hair of his head, swore he would murder him, and repeatedly striking him with some sharp instrument, inflicted five wounds upon his head. Leicht's wife interfered to prevent further violence, and called Hender, who, instead of separating them, also assaulted the prosecutrix by beating him about. A young man named Pearce forced the door open from outside, and rescued the prosecutrix from further violence. The following certificate was produced:—"This is to certify that Mr. Bernard Keppell received on the afternoon of the 7th several wounds on the top and back of the head, from some sharp instrument, which are likely to prove serious.—H. DAVIES." Leicht, in defence, said that the prosecutrix abused and followed him home, that he intruded himself into his house and assaulted him, and that the prosecutrix had some sharp instrument in his hand with which he must have cut himself. Hender declared that he only strove to separate them. Leicht was remanded, and Hender ordered to enter into his own recognisances for re-examination.

PICKING POCKETS.—James Wesley, Hannah McKay, Elizabeth Jones, well-dressed persons, were charged with attempting to pick pockets at Westminster Abbey. The prisoners and another woman were watched by Michael John Sheen, a detective officer in plain clothes, on Saturday, in the sacred edifice. The women repeatedly separated and rejoined the male prisoner before and after they were seen to put their hands in persons' pockets. The evidence was produced:—"This is to certify that Mr. Bernard Keppell received on the afternoon of the 7th several wounds on the top and back of the head, from some sharp instrument, which are likely to prove serious.—H. DAVIES." Leicht, in defence, said that the prosecutrix abused and followed him home, that he intruded himself into his house and assaulted him, and that the prosecutrix had some sharp instrument in his hand with which he must have cut himself. Hender declared that he only strove to separate them. Leicht was remanded, and Hender ordered to enter into his own recognisances for re-examination.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR'S DAUGHTER.—Louisa Sawyer, a young woman, the daughter of a solicitor, was brought up on remand charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, the property of a lady of the name of Kent, the particulars of which have already been given. A female named Wiseman, living in St. James-street, Barnsbury-road, and John Dunn, were also charged with having received the same knowing they were stolen. Sergeant Birch, 25 B, who had the prisoners in custody, attempted to prove the charge against the prisoners Wiseman and Dunn, by showing that they had received possession of the articles knowing them to be stolen; and he also stated that he had a further charge against the prisoner Sawyer for stealing two silver spoons. The prisoner Dunn admitted having given 20s. for the chain, but denied having done so knowing it was stolen. The other prisoner also stated that she was not aware that the watch was stolen. Mr. Hunt identified the articles as her property, and observed that she did not want to press the charge against the prisoner Sawyer, in consequence of the respectability of her family. Mr. Dayman remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the prisoners Dunn and Wiseman had possession of the articles knowing they were stolen. Dunn and Wiseman were then discharged, and Louisa Sawyer was remanded.

FORTUNATE DETECTION OF A BURGLAR.—A stout, swarthy-looking fellow who gave the name of Victor Dargia, was placed at the bar, charged with being concerned in a previous burglary, and also with entering the premises of Dr. Ellis, 63, Sloane-street. Police-constable Fitzgerald, 209 B, said that at a little before three o'clock in the morning he had, in consequence of some peculiar appearances, reason to believe that some one had gone over the wall in the garden, and he accordingly communicated with his sergeant, and having mounted the wall, searched the buildings in the neighbourhood until he found the prisoner lying behind the door of Dr. Ellis's surgery. He had endeavoured to conceal himself under a quantity of clothing, but witness dragged him out and conveyed him to the station, where a knife and some matches were found upon him. Mr. Dayman: Is the prisoner known? Policeman: Yes, and we have another charge against him. Dennis (the gaoler): He has been convicted for a similar offence. Sergeant Denham, 35 B, said he arrested the inmates of the house while the other policeman detained the prisoner. Inspector Butler: The prisoner has not given any address, and we wish a remand, as we strongly suspect him to have been engaged in other burglaries of late. Mr. Dayman: What is the second charge against the prisoner? Inspector Butler: I visited the prisoner in his cell, at two o'clock, having suspected him of committing a robbery in Cadogan-terrace. I searched him and found a pair of socks upon him. Charlotte Shaut: I am next to Mr. Charles Roape, 6, Cadogan-terrace. I identify the socks produced as my master's.

They were stolen with other things from our house. Mr. Dayman: Prisoner is remanded for a week.

CLERKENWELL.

FRIGHTFUL ASSAULT WITH A POKER BY A FOREIGNER.—Gaspard Schuter, a Swiss, of 8, Dorrington-street, Leather-lane, was charged with violently assaulting Caroline Couch, an unfortunate. The complainant appeared with her head enveloped in surgical bandages and with a black eye. Complainant stated that between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, she went to the defendant's for some property she had left there, she having lived with defendant and his wife, who occupied one room at the above-mentioned address. Complainant was talking to his wife at the street door when defendant pulled his wife in and struck complainant in the eye. She then rang the bell, when the wife said if she would be calm she could go up-stairs. She went into the room, when defendant, without any provocation, got up from a chair upon which he was sitting, and seizing an iron bar used as a poker, struck her with it twice on the back and once on the head, which latter rendered her insensible; and on her recovery she found the blood was streaming from her head. The defendant then seized her by the throat, and tried to strangle her. A female neighbour who accompanied complainant corroborated the above statement. Defendant said the young woman came for some books and a scarf, which he knew nothing about, and as his wife was down-stairs talking, he pulled her in, believing that she was going to drink with the two women, and gave the complainant a smack. The latter afterwards came into the room and used bad language. He was upset and he took up the bit of iron, but he did not know what he did with it. He smelt that they had been drinking. Constable Adams, G 120, found the young girl bleeding and crying while sitting on the stairs. Both the young girls were sober. Two books were given to complainant as her property. He took her to the hospital, where the surgeon said it was a bad cut, and he was to take her again. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—William Cunningham, a broker, of 24, King-street, Regent-street, was charged with the following outrageous assault on a female named Amelia Reynolds, whose husband was at the time in the Hospital for Consumption. The complainant said that on the 7th July two men knocked at her room door, and said they were brokers' men, and wanted 7s. for rent due. She sent a friend with her cloak to pledge to raise the money, and while she was gone another knock came at the door, which she had fastened, as usual, inside. She was at the time engaged talking to the men, and asked who was at the door. Receiving no answer, she did not open the door, when a minute afterwards it was thrust open by the defendant, who at the same time gave her such a violent blow in the eye that she thought it had burst. She went to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital the same night and had an operation performed on her eye by the house-surgeon, and had been an out-patient ever since. Mr. Tyrwhitt said that he should commit the defendant for six weeks with hard labour.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—John Davis, accused, refused, described as a tailor, but well-known as a frequenter of railway platforms for the purposes of robbery, was charged before Mr. Leigh with stealing a purse containing some gold and silver, and some cards, the property of Georgina Archer, a teacher, residing at No. 2, New Ormond-street, Queen-square. It appeared that Miss Archer was in the Regent-circus, when the prisoner, while she was standing near a cab, and some of his companions jostled against her, and after she had walked a short distance she found that her purse, containing one sovereign, two half sovereigns, and other money, was gone. A person named Edward King, who she was examining her pocket, came up to her and asked her if she had been robbed, and on her stating that she had, went after the prisoner and his companions, and having previously seen something suspicious going on—and was the means of having the prisoner taken into custody. The purse, containing only 2s. 6d., was given to the last witness by a man who appeared to have had nothing to do with the robbery, but who said the prisoner gave it to him. Mr. Leigh asked if anything was known of the prisoner? Boden, the messenger of the court, but formerly a sergeant in the D division, said he knew the prisoner as one of a gang who visited railway platforms for the purpose of committing robberies. The prisoner was at the time wearing the hat of a well-known thief. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and as Miss Archer was about to leave London, Mr. Leigh committed him for six months with hard labour.

THE WHOLESALE PURCHASING OF JEWELLERY BY A FRENCHMAN.—Isidore Charnoy, a Frenchman, charged with being in possession of two gold bracelets, supposed to be stolen, was again brought up for final examination. It will be recollected that the prisoner offered the bracelets in pledge at the shop of Mr. Luxmoore, pawnbroker, of St. Martin's-lane, and the assistant putting some questions to him he ran out of the shop, but was caught by an assistant and brought back, and given into the custody of Sergeant Winters, 8 A, who, on the prisoner, and at his lodgings, discovered between sixty and seventy duplicates, showing that the prisoner had pledged property at different pawnbrokers in the metropolis. Inspector Silvertown informed Mr. Tyrwhitt that, from inquiries he had made, he had discovered that the jewellery the prisoner had pledged, amounting to £4.0 and £500, was part of the produce of a burglary which took place in January last at M. Dubois's, jeweller, the Valer de Valois, 167, Palace Royal, when £4,000 worth of property was stolen. The prisoner could not give any account of how the bracelets he had offered in pledge came into his possession. M. Dubois, who was in attendance, had been to several jewellers and pawnbrokers with the inspector, and identified nearly £800 worth of property. Mr. Tyrwhitt asked the prisoner whether he wished to give any account of how he became possessed of the things. The prisoner, through an interpreter, said he was sorry to say the truth must come out—the articles were the produce of a robbery, but which he had not committed. It was his brother who had committed the robbery. His brother sent him and his mother from France, but did not give them money enough. The prisoner was committed for two months, with hard labour, for being in possession of property which he was unable to give a satisfactory account of.

THE OMNIBUS TUMBLING-BY, NUISANCE.—Two boys, named Colin Johnson and Jeremiah Sullivan, were charged with begging in the Tottenham-court-road. It was said the boys were two of a large number who ran after the omnibuses in Tottenham-court-road, and tumbled like wheels for the amusement of the passengers, and then begged of them. He saw the prisoners and several other boys running after the omnibuses, and he took them into custody. Mr. Tyrwhitt: They tumble as the omnibuses go along, and sometimes get some halfpence given them? Constable: Yes, but they are a great nuisance to the place. Mr. Tyrwhitt: They were not doing it in the way of begging? Constable: I heard Sullivan ask for and receive money. Sullivan said his mother had sent him out to get a shilling. Mr. Tyrwhitt: I do not know that there is any law against tumbling, but there is danger to the boys, and it certainly creates disturbance and annoys some persons. It is very proper they should be brought here as a caution, but I will discharge them this time. It is a very large thing, and if any of the boys get killed there will be inquiries why the police do not interfere. The boys were discharged.

MARYLEBONE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A HORSE AND CART.—James Lyons, 8, Middle-street, Cloth-fair, Smithfield, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of a horse and dog-cart, and also with being in possession of the said horse, cart, and harness, supposed to have been stolen. It appeared from the evidence that at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Portman-square, saw the prisoner drive into Seymour-street with a horse and dog-cart. In turning the corner, one of the wheels came in collision with a lamp-post, and a shaft ran against another post close by, the consequence of which was that the vehicle was completely in a flx. While the officers alluded to were speaking to the prisoner, two other parties came up, and each of them claimed the "trap." The prisoner was then conveyed to the station-house, and from inquiry subsequently made, it turned out that on the same afternoon two gentlemen answering the description of the persons referred to by the officers, had obtained from Mr. Grant, Old Burlington-mews, the horse and harness, alleging that the same time that they came from Mr. Loder, Argyle-place, in whose yard their "trap" was standing, and with whom he (Mr. Grant) was acquainted. It was stated that the period of the property being entrusted to the "gentlemen" that they required it merely to drive to see a cricket-match at Kennington-oval, and that they should not be many hours gone. White said that the horse and harness had been identified at the green-yard by Mr. Grant, and he (the sergeant) had no doubt that the object of the parties was that of effecting a sale of the horse, &c., as speedily as possible. He thought it probable that he might shortly ascertain to whom the dog-cart belonged. Mr. Mansfield remanded the prisoner.

THE LOST CHECK CASE.—Edward Gardner, newsagent, &c., of 45, Paddington-street, surrendered in discharge of his bail, having originally appeared on a warrant, charged with having feloniously stolen a piece of paper valued at 11d., namely, a crossed cheque for £82 10s., the property of James Goldsmith, carman and comrade of Little Welbeck-mews and Thayer-street. The details of the case have already appeared, the depositions were now completed, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial, but allowed to put in bail, himself in £100, and two securities in £50 each.

CONVICTION OF ANOTHER CABMAN.—William Johnson, cab-driver, badge number 10,762 and cab No. 5,772, appeared in answer to two summonses taken out against him by Mr. Horace John Semple, solicitor, of 51, Duke-street, Manchester-square. The first summons was for demanding more than the proper fare, the second for giving a wrong ticket. Both charges having been proved, Mr. Mansfield, addressing the defendant, said: I fine you 40s. and costs for demanding more than your proper fare, and a further fine of 40s. and costs for giving a false ticket.

THAMES.

SHOPLIFTING.—Sarah Brown, aged twenty-four, of No. 10, East-end-street, Whitechapel, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a black silk mantle, valued at 50s., from the shop of Mr. George Finner, draper, of No. 32, Sidney-place, Commercial-road, Stepney. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was committed for six months with hard labour.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—William Pizzard, of Angel-gardens, Shadwell, aged twenty-four, who has been convicted by magistrates and juries fifteen times, was charged as follows:—On Saturday night a seaman named William Wood was leaving the Kettle drum public-house, in Hatchell-high-way, in company with three or four shipmates, when the prisoner got between them and passed his arms across the prosecutor's breast. Wood at the same time heard a snap, and directly afterwards missed his watch from his right waistcoat-pocket. He mentioned his loss to a shipmate named John Battye, who said, "There goes the fellow that has got your watch," and pointed to the prisoner, who was then running away. The prisoner was pursued by the sailors, who saw him pass something to another man. He was caught directly afterwards. The watch had not been found. The statement having been corroborated, and the prisoner's former convictions proved against him, he said he would admit he had often been in trouble before. He could get no work; no one would employ him, and he did not know what to do. After his sentence of four years' penal servitude had expired, he made application to the Prisoners' Aid Society, and the officers of that society promised to assist him, and to obtain some employment for him. He called at the society's offices again and again, but nothing was done, and without a recommendation, and without a character and friends, he could not obtain any work. His poor old father and mother could not afford to maintain him, and he could not obtain the means of emigrating. He had no objection to hard work; he would become the servant of anyone; but everyone turned a deaf ear to him when he asked for employment. Mr. Selfe said, if the prisoner had really made honest and legitimate efforts to obtain work, and failed, he was very sorry for it; but that was only one of the consequences of his previous dishonesty. He had no alternative but to commit the prisoner for trial for highway robbery.

SOUTHWARK.

THE DETECTIVE AT FAULT.—Edward Evans, a tall, powerful-looking fellow, and John Bishop, a ticket-of-leave convict, were brought before Mr. Burcham for final examination, charged with loitering about the streets after one o'clock in the morning for an unlawful purpose. Bishop was also suspected of attempting to force up a cellar flap in Lant-street, Blackfriars-street. George Holmes, 252 M, said that about half-past three o'clock in the morning he saw Evans going along the Blackfriars-road and turn down Charles-street. Knowing him to be a convicted thief, and then under sentence of four years' penal servitude, he followed him and took him into custody. Witness said that a vast number of robberies had taken place lately in the neighbourhood, and from the manner in which they had been committed, old thieves such as the prisoner must have had a hand in them. Evans was tried and sentenced to four years' penal servitude in 1894 for a watch robbery. Mr. Edwin, who appeared for Evans, admitted that he had been sentenced to four years' penal servitude, but owing to his good conduct he was liberated at the end of two years. He then received assistance from the Prisoners' Aid Society, and had obtained work, and was at the present time getting his livelihood in an honest manner. Mr. Burcham asked what was the evidence against the others. Holmes said he saw the prisoner coming out of Lant-street, and knowing him also to be a convicted thief, he took him into custody. Shortly after he was locked up a gentleman came to the station-house and gave information that some thieves had attempted to force up his cellar flap in Lant-street. When he stopped the prisoner he came from that direction. Bishop said in answer to the charge, that he had just come from the Mint, and was going home when the constable stopped him. He admitted having been tried and convicted, but now he gained an honest living as a hawker. Mr. Burcham said that he did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict either of them. The prisoner Bishop was not seen near the cellar flap in Lant-street, neither had the other done anything in Charles-street. He should, therefore, discharge them with a caution not to loiter about the streets at such unreasonable hours for the future.

CAUTION TO VOLUNTEERS.—John Cade, a young man in the employ of the London Armoury Company, and a member of the 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, was charged with unlawfully firing off a musket in the public street, to the annoyance and danger of the inhabitants. Bannan, 121 M, said that while on duty in the Dover-road, his attention was called to the loud report of a gun near him, and on looking round he saw the prisoner walking away with a gun pointed up, and he was told that he had just fired. Mr. Cade, who was asked him if he saw the gun discharged. The constable replied in the negative, but he saw the smoke coming out of the barrel, which was warm. There were several persons about, and some excitement was caused in the neighbourhood, and he took the prisoner into custody. Witness understood that the prisoner had been with his corps to an inspection at Plumstead on the 9th inst. The prisoner said that he had been exercising with his regiment on the evening of the 9th, and they had fired several rounds of blank cartridge. About ten o'clock at night on his way home his musket accidentally was discharged; in fact, he was not aware that there was a charge in it. He could assure his worship that he never wilfully discharged it. Several gentlemen connected with the corps corroborated his statement, when Mr. Burcham observed that most likely such might be the case, therefore he should liberate the prisoner, but he cautioned him and other volunteers to be more careful for the future in seeing that their muskets were discharged before walking carelessly through the public streets. The defendant was then discharged.

WIFE BEATING.—Timothy Leary, a waterside labourer, was charged with committing a violent assault on Johanna Leary, his wife. The latter, a decent-looking young woman with an infant in her arms, and who had a black eye, said that she was standing at the corner of the court in Pleasant-place, Bankside, talking with a neighbour, when her husband came up to her, and abused her for being out of the house. She told him she was looking out for him to come home, as she wanted money to buy victuals for Sunday. He used very bad language toward her, and struck her so violently that she fell, and while on the ground he kicked her. A constable came up at the time, and took him into custody. Mr. Burcham: Had you the child in your arms, then? Witness: No, sir. I was within twenty feet of our house. Mr. Burcham: How long have you been married? Witness: A year and eight months. Mr. Burcham: Has he been in the habit of beating you? Witness: Yes, sir, when he is under the influence of liquor. At other times he is kind. Mr. Burcham: Do you earn anything for your livelihood? Witness: No, sir. My husband always gives me money when he is in work. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he was sorry for striking his wife, but it should not occur again. Mr. Burcham told him that he could send him to prison for six months, and it would serve him right, but it would be punishing his wife and child. He, however, must not reckon on any leniency if he committed such an offence again, as he should remember him and punish him with the utmost severity of the law. He should now order him to find sureties to keep the peace for six months.

A COSTLY CASE.—Jane Sherwood was next charged with assaulting her husband, from whom she had been separated five years. She met her husband on Saturday night, and flew at him like a tigress, tearing his clothes nearly off his back. Mr. Burcham said he recollected her. She was before him lately for a similar offence, and he discharged her with a caution. She must now find bail to keep the peace.

LAMBETH.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Ann Vincent, a smartly-dressed young woman, twenty-two years of age, was placed at the bar on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens of a purse containing seven shillings and sixpence in silver. The prosecutrix said that while out shopping, she stopped in front of a china shop in the Lambeth-walk, to admire some articles in the window, and had not been there more than a moment or two when she felt the hand of the prisoner in her pocket. The prisoner drew her hand out immediately, and gave something to a man who stood alongside her, and ran off. A cry of "Stop thief" was raised, and the prisoner was stopped, and when brought back she begged very hard to be let off, saying she was in company with the last witness and saw the prisoner's hand in her friend's pocket. This witness also deposed to hearing the prisoner begging hard to be let off, saying she had two young children. The constable who took the prisoner into custody said she had given a false address, and requested a remand that he might make some inquiries about her, as he had no doubt from what he had heard that she was an experienced thief. The prisoner declared she was innocent of the charge, and was committed for trial, but was remanded to give time for inquiries.

"London Colon."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

NO. 12.—THE BRITISH MUSEUM, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET.

This magnificent national institution is situated in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. It has been established for more than one hundred years, having been first opened on the 15th of January, 1753. Old Montague House, in which its various collections were first deposited was purchased by Government from Lord Halifax in 1753. The present building was erected in 1823-47, from designs by Sir R. Smirke, and stands on the site of the old one. The beginnings of this noble Museum were formed of the collections of Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Isaac Hans Sloane. The Cottonian collections were acquired by the nation in 1700, and Sir Hans Sloane's portion was purchased for £20,000, in 1753. Since then the British Museum has been enriched by the Harleian MSS., purchased in 1753; the Royal Library, presented, in 1757, by George III.; the Lansdowne, Hargrave, and Burney MSS., purchased between 1806 and 1818; the noble library of George III., presented by George IV. soon after his accession to the throne, and that of the Right Honourable Thos. Grenville, devised by will, and transferred to the Museum in 1846.

The various departments of the Museum may be described as consisting of books, manuscripts, statues, coins, vases, and other antiquities, specimens of animals and minerals. In the greater part of these articles it is the richest in Europe. The collection of antiquities, for instance, is unrivalled for its extent and variety. It includes, among others, the Egyptian antiquities, the Elgin marbles, containing the best specimens of Grecian art, purchased for £35,000, the Phigaleian Frieze, the Townley Greek and Roman marbles, Sir William Hamilton's Greek and Etruscan vases, Richard Payne Knight's fine collection of coins and medals, with a number of other bequests of less importance but of great intrinsic merit. The last great additions are the Nimrod marbles, collected from Nineveh and Babylon by Mr. Layard, the remains of Carthaginian art, excavated by Dr. Davis, and the Herculanean marbles, discovered and illustrated by Mr. Newton of the British Museum.

The natural history collections are also very extensive, especially in mammals, birds, and insects, while the mineral department contains the choice cabinet of Fulke Greville, with numerous additions, and a very fine assemblage of organic remains.

The public days for visiting the British Museum, are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The hours of admission are from ten till six during the months of May, June, July, and August. This year, however, on account of the Great Exhibition, the public are admitted on every day of the week except Thursday and Sunday from ten until eight. From the 1st of November to the 28th of February the Museum is closed at four o'clock.

No verbal or written description can give anything like an adequate idea of the marvellous wealth of objects contained in this stupendous storehouse of knowledge. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed, that only personal and repeated inspections, guided by considerable intelligence, can convey a right impression of the contents of the British Museum. The best mode of inspection, perhaps, is to go through the whole of the Museum at once on the first visit, in order to understand its general arrangement, and to learn which portions of it will be most interesting or valuable to us on our subsequent visits, when we can throw ourselves familiarly at once into whatever corner best pleases us, and there examine and reflect, compare and inquire, without troubling ourselves as to what objects may be behind or before, satisfied that when we want them, there, in their proper locality, they will be.

The most regular and easiest managed of households is this, with all its ranks of conquerors and warriors, civilised and barbarian; its herds of animals, from the giraffe down to the tiniest of four-footed animals; its shoals of fish and swarms of insects. But, certainly one of the most interesting rooms in the British Museum is the Egyptian Saloon. It contains every variety of article relating to the domestic life, religion, manners, and customs, and funeral ceremonies of the people of Egypt. The amazing extent of this collection may be judged from the mere fact that the enumeration of the different objects with the briefest possible description attached, occupies forty closely printed pages of the Museum Catalogue. Yee, here are the very people of old Egypt themselves. We see the expression of their faces, the colour of their hair, the

outlines of their form—we know their very names and their professions. This, for instance, is Otaneb, this Thoth (the Egyptian Mercury), this Horus (incense-bearer to the abode of Noum-ra), this Oukhasa (a sacred musician), this Kousaouonku (a scribe). There is Senosiris, or, as they call him here, Itamases the Great—mighty statues of mightiest of monarchs; there too, are hideous gods of the New Zealand, grim and blood-stained; and there, the grotesque, and, as we deem them, ugly idols of old Egypt. But neither these nor the masterpieces of Grecian sculpture are likely to possess the greatest attraction for youthful visitors. Pass we then to the Mammalia Saloon, and now our friends run from case to case, exchanging exclamations with each other—"There's the lion! and here's the hyena! and here's the elephant!" and so a running fire of names is kept up of dogs, foxes, g uttons, bears, hedgehogs, flying squirrels, opossums, ant-eaters, and sloths. Above all, when the central spot is reached, where a whole herd of cattle and deer, some of the last bigger than the first, are seen penned in on one side of the walk, and a mighty giraffe, peeping, as it were, out of the lofty skylight on the other, with an enormous walrus spreading its shapeless bulk along by its feet, there are no bounds to the expressions of youthful amazement. That giraffe has determined in their eyes, the nature of the establishment. The reputation of the Museum is henceforth safe. In vain all this while are they told of the systems of arrangement so admirable here; in vain of genera species and orders. But they have not yet arrived at the portion which forms the greatest treat of the whole—the birds, the ostriches, the eagles, the vultures—



MR. GUSTAVUS V. BROOKE IN THE CHARACTER OF "OTHELLO."

and, by the time they get to the long gallery, which is full of them, from the gigantic emu down to the diminutive humming-bird, they have as it were, blunted the eager edge of appetite, and may be observed listening with something like interest to the remarks that drop from the speakers around, describing some trait, or relating some anecdote illustrative of the habits or history of the birds before them.

We must pass rapidly the shells, with their elegant and diversified forms, their transparent surfaces and fairy-like hues, though not without a glance at the "glory of the sea," and the no less glory of the collectors who are fortunate enough to get hold of the precious thing, and at the "iris wave shell," which gives out when wetted brilliant prismatic reflections, and above all at the little nautilus shell, of which Pope sings, and—fiction though the idea contained in the lines are alleged to be—shall continue to sing:—

Learn from the little Nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.

In no respect is the British Museum richer than in its minerals, the collection is greatly superior to anything in Europe, and is daily increasing. A rich collection of fossils line the walls of this gallery, but as we have already observed, no enumeration or description can do anything beyond communicating a vague idea of the marvels that are here collected for the entertainment and instruction of all who can or choose to pay the British Museum a visit.

MR. GUSTAVUS V. BROOKE. [AS "OTHELLO."]

MR. GUSTAVUS VAUGHAN BROOKE was born in Dublin in 1818, his parents were persons of independent circumstances. Mr. Brooke's father died in 1823, leaving a widow and five children, the subject of this memoir being the eldest of the latter. His studies were commenced in Edgeworth's Town school—conducted at that time by a brother of the celebrated authoress, Miss Edgeworth—and finished at Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Brooke's scholastic career appears to have been a very creditable one, as during it he carried off several prizes for English declamation. His initiation to theatrical life took place, when fifteen years of age, at Dublin, under the auspices of Mr. Calcraft, who was for many years lessee of the Theatre Royal, in that city, who, struck by the appearance, manners, &c., of the young aspirant for histrionic laurels, resolved to afford him a trial on the stage of his theatre. The celebrated Edmund Kean was at that time under an engagement with Mr. Calcraft for a certain number of nights, but illness preventing his appearance, young Brooke was substituted, and obtained great applause in the personations of *William Tell*, *Virginia*, *Othello*, &c. Mr. Brooke's reputation rose rapidly in Ireland, and his fame spreading to the English shores, he was offered many advantageous and remunerative engagements. Some of these he accepted, and soon acquired a name in the provinces as an actor of first-rate capabilities.

The London managers pricked up their ears at the constant and warm eulogiums passed on the young tragedian by all the local newspapers in the towns which he visited, and many offers were made and refused before Mr. Brooke could be prevailed upon to accept an engagement at the Olympic Theatre. On the 3rd of January, 1848, he however made his bow before a London audience, many of whom believed that the genius of tragic representation had departed with the life of Edmund Kean. It was for Mr. Brooke to deceive them. His appearance enlisted the sympathy of the house; his mien, his bearing, and intelligent features, were passports to public favour. The character selected for his debut was *Othello* (as represented in our engraving); and, after the celebrated adjuration to the senate, commencing, "Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," delivered with a surprising force of declamation, and most impressive action, none doubted the vast genius and immense powers of the young tragedian. In one effect, Mr. Brooke leapt to the highest grade in his profession, and the applause throughout the tragedy was loud, enthusiastic, and incessant. After fulfilling several engagements in the metropolis and provinces, Mr. G. V. Brooke departed for America, in which country he remained about two years and soon established himself as the leading actor in the States. Mr. Smith, the enterprising and speculative manager of Drury Lane, determined, however, that one of the greatest actors of the day should not entirely be lost to his native stage, made such tempting proposals to Mr. Brooke as induced him to cross the Atlantic, for the purpose of entering on an engagement at the national theatre of Drury Lane, which proved satisfactory to himself, remunerative to the manager, and most welcome to the British public.

Mr. Brooke then went to Australia, where he achieved fresh triumphs; and after a series of years

Mr. E. T. Smith once more secured the services of the eminent tragedian for "Old Drury," since which Mr. Brooke has been starring in the provinces, and is now in Liverpool.

THE Act for the Prevention of Poaching has been printed. There are only six sections in the new law working out the preamble which declares that it is expedient that the laws now in force for the better detection and prevention of poaching should be amended. The word "game," for the purposes of the act, is to include hares, pheasants, partridges, eggs of partridges and pheasants, woodcocks, snipes, rabbits, grouse, black or moor game, and eggs of black or moor game. A constable or peace officer in Great Britain and Ireland, in any highway, street, or public place, is empowered to search any person in whom he may have good cause to suspect of coming from any land where he shall have been unlawfully in search or pursuit of game, or anyone aiding or abetting such person, and having in his possession any game, unlawfully obtained, or any gun, part of a gun, or nets, or engines used for killing or taking game, or to stop a cart in search for game. The game on the person or in the cart to be seized, and the party summoned to appear, and on conviction be fined £5 and the game, &c., forfeited. No conviction is to be recovered by *certiorari*, but an appeal is given from the petty sessions to the general or quarter sessions. Before the prorogation three notices of bills for next session to amend the game laws were given.

THE Federal war steamer, *Tuscarora*, arrived in Kingstown harbour on Saturday last.



CROSSING THE GREAT ICE-SEA

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

ON THE ICE-SEA.

A RECOLLECTION OF THE GRINDELWALD.

We had been talking over a lot of old adventures, more or less perilous, through which we had passed in the course of our lives, which course was not quite unchequered to all of us in a more or less degree, and certainly some of these escapades were not wanting in interest to myself (the present narrator), who had, indeed, little or nothing to record, but being a good listener was enabled to form an excellent medium, let me hope, between the hero and heroine of the adventure and the reader; and as one of these, struck by the almost breathless interest involved, I here place it in all its details, as I recollect them at second-hand, for the delectation of such as like to hear of "hair-breadth escapes," and whose senses are quickly awakened at the idea of danger.

Our party consisted of some half-dozen fellows—youth and middle-aged—a round half-a-dozen, and their cigars, with the concomitants of grog and Dublin stout, for those who "went in" for beer.

Among them was one, he who told the most stirring narrative, who shall be dismissed in a few words.

Fred Thorncliffe, the son of a fine old Suffolk squire, was one of the most earnest, ardent, eager, go-a-head fellows I have known in my time.

If there was danger in the way, he courted it for the very sake of defying it. It was not the most wise, prudent, or proper thing to do, but then Fred never pined himself on doing anything that was "proper," hence, he never consulted himself in any very glaring impropriety; but, at the same time, he seemed to be always and for ever involved in some "fix" or other, or in something that was so like it, you never knew whether the consequences of the same might be attended with trivial or with serious consequences.

He was a fine, strapping fellow, active as a panther, and as strong as a horse, to use a common colloquialism; and as he now sat, leaning back in his chair, puffing away at his cigar, occasionally "dipping his beak" into his beer, I thought that he was as favourable a specimen of "Young England" to look on, as could be found in a day's march of four-and-twenty hours.

During which time, of course, you would meet with a great many people.

"I declare, after Jack Digby there, has made us hot and much sunburnt by taking us up tiger-hunting in those pestiferous Indian 'ghauts,' and Harry Franklin has frozen us at the North Pole—I declare I hardly know the temperature of my story, if, after all, I have anything in the shape of an adventure to tell," said Fred Thorncliffe.

(Loud cries of "Oh! oh! oh!")
"I know better than that, old fellow," quoth Jack Digby.

"Tell us about your lark on the Grindelwald last summer, Fred—that will do," said one sitting opposite to him.

Fred Thorncliffe turned his face toward the speaker, and we could all see that it was slightly paler, and that he seemed to be under the influence of a recollection that tested his nervous system pretty hard, if only by the mere recollection.

"A lark!" he said, with a low laugh—a laugh indefinite in its meaning—being entirely apart from humour—that it is impossible to describe it. "A lark! May Heaven, in its mercy, protect me and all I know from such another! Is one of the most earnest prayers I can offer up."

"But I say—come!" bawled Jack Digby. "Hang it all, you know!—Let's have it. You know—come!"

"Well!" assented Fred. "I'm willing; so fill up your glasses—attention!—and here goes."

"I was out with a party last year, in Switzerland, as you know—and Harry Franklin—here he nodded across the table to his old crony, who reciprocated the sign—"Harry Franklin, there, was one of them."

"Aye! all right old fellow—go a-head."

"We were enjoying ours lives hugely!"

"I'll bet a pony on that," said Mr. Martingale, who was our sporting oracle.

"I needn't tell you about Berne, and Zurich, and William Tell, and the Lake of the Seven Cantons, and Monte Rosa, and Mont Pilate, and the Oberland, and the deuce knows what. Suffice it, that we fell in with most charming tourist companions. The Howards and the Brandons being the principal attractions."

"The 'Brandons'—hem!" coughed one of the company, with a malicious smile. "I say again—hem!"

Smiling only at the interruption, Fred Thorncliffe went on—

"We were in the Oberland, where those who have money in their purses can make of it a sort of civic triumph. Cannon announces your approach, and every empty purse or pouch, as the case may be, is opened readily, for the obolus you are supposed to have in readiness for them."

"The very Wetterhorn itself rings back the echo to your welcome."

"The greed and grasp of the Oberlander is a standing reproach against him. The singer who chants your praise—the music of the Alp-horn—the very 'flowers that bloometh'—are turned to uses. When you get strawberries and cream—which you do—and the flavour of both is admittedly irreproachable, you feel that you have discussed a business transaction and therefore you do not grumble. But you are pointed out a gun ready to be fired in your honour, and you stand out against this as a grievance—and truly it is not to be wondered at, since it is nothing but a system of civic plunder and 'bucksheesh,' from beginning to end."

"The dwellers in the Oberland, I may remark, too, are specially gifted with a talent for indolence, and as the art of doing nothing is one not only difficult of attainment, but still more formidable in its being kept up in a consistent manner, they may be said to bear the palm of all other folks who may indulge in the *dolce far niente* that I

know of. In fact, a Swiss artist—the very Pinelli of his nation has asserted that the Oberlandese women will go on their knees to gather apples—will put on gloves to go and work a field, and open out an umbrella in the smallest shower of rain—the latter, however, involving a piece of exertion, that, while being an exception, goes to prove the rule."

"We had stopped at a small, neat inn, on the summit of the Scheideck, where we fell in with the agreeable company I have just mentioned, and after having renewed our acquaintance, we began to talk of glaciers and *crevasses*, and crossing the great ice-sea of the Grindelwald; when from little and little, we began to discuss a trip between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenburg, and the probabilities as to whether such a thing was to be done or not."

"The theory of 'glaciers' became quite a charming matter of dispute, when Kate Howard and Myra Brandon, with the usual energy of their Anglo-Saxon nature, began to take a part in it."

"In fact, the very trip we had some jocular idea of trying, brought out our reading experiences in a first-class manner. The very pass we intended to make would be a most complete illustration. The *défilé* of the upper glacier which unites, by its descent, with the Wetterhorn and the Mettenburg, is one of the outlets of the enormous series of ice-fields—I call them ice-seas—which, surrounding the Oberland, and, in a fashion, islanding it, fill up a space between, calculated at nearly a hundred and twenty square miles!"

"Meantime, don't forget that in this ice-sea there are rents, chasms, and fissures, of a description so appalling, that, having flung a stone into one of them, you may count fourteen seconds before you hear it strike at the bottom. And that you do hear it I can vouch for."

"We chatted on gaily enough, without having come to any positive conclusion, till Kate Howard said—

"Myra, I should like to go."

"Would you?" asked Myra, in her wonderfully tranquil way.

"As to giving a consideration regarding the danger or the difficulty of the undertaking—I don't believe they had the slightest idea of either."

"Would you?" asked Myra Brandon, turning her deep liquid eyes upon her companion.

"Oh, it would be so—so jolly you know!" cried Kate Howard, clapping her hands gleefully; "and Mr. Thorncliffe, there (meaning your humble servant), shall get us guides, and see all in readiness."

"*Merci!*" said I, not a little startled, for if they knew nothing of the formidable nature of the task, I did; but as you all know—or ought to know—when a woman, when two women, and both of them pretty and imperious, have decided upon a thing it is no easy task to shake their decision."

"There are those living now (I have heard say), who recollect great tracts of land where large herds of cattle pastured, but where it is now impossible to pick even a few blades of grass. The herdsmen on the Turka Pass and in the Grisons, especially, speak thus."

"And how is this accounted for, Fred?" asked one of the listeners, more curious than the rest.

"Why, the explanation seems simple enough, was the answer. 'The ice and snow are augmenting every season, and the glaciers, all lying upon a certain slope—recollect that—continue to press more and more, and farther and farther, into the valleys. The very temperature is pronounced to be sultry, and the soil once so fertile is now growing spongy and marshy.'

"What is certain is," continued Fred, after having turned off half a pot of Guinness's, "that where large trees grew once none will grow now while the old roots are found beneath what they now term 'everlasting green.' For instance again in some districts where the hillsides are clothed with firs, they are palpably dying away under a reduced temperature, and none will deny the hardihood of this tree. In the Ursern Valley, in the Wengern Alps, as you descend by it at the foot of the Jung Frau, on to Grindelwald, ghastly forests of dying pines are seen, looking like the spectral effigies of the stately stems that once looked so grave and so beautiful."

"Bravo, Fred! Growing poetical I do declare!"

"Yes," continued Fred, carried away by his subject, and warming with it; "while new glaciers open out, until the uncut mountain-paths are obliterated, while the old valleys are filled up by sea after sea of ice—on the other hand it is certain that land is re-yielded over again to the husbandman—that large glaciers existed where none are now to be found, and as the ocean, while encroaching on the land in some places yields it afresh in others, so also the law of compensation holds good in glaciers; and the balance of land in occupation, while changing its position, is still pretty much the same."

"But now to the more important matter of my narrative."

"It was at an inn on the Adler that our plan was first broached and finally settled, and my principal business now, was to obtain a sufficient number of competent guides."

"In the valley of the Grindelwald are to be found some of the hardiest and boldest of the hunters the Alps can boast of. Added to the appalling dangers which they face with coolness and power of nerve utterly incomprehensible—are the fearful dangers arising from cold—from sudden storms of blinding snow, and a thousand other hazards which spring around their feet every instant. It was from among these that I selected some half dozen of the most renowned and trustworthy."

"There was old Kruntz, and young Adolphe, and grim Swytzer, and burly Father Bopp, and the rest of them—fine, handsomely-bearded fellows, with eyes keen as those of a hawk, and countenances so calm that they might have been cast in bronze."

"The old folks cried out against this mad

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